THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,471—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
31st Octr	PERSIA	8000	....	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8600
6th Nov.	DELHI	8040	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6999	MACEDONIA	10500
18th "	MOREA	11909	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6,00	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8099	....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6999	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8203	....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6999	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	1500	....	...
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7030	....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6003	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10960	....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6003	MOREA	11000
23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
6th April.	MARMORA	10000	....	...
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000	....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6003	MALOJA	12500
11th "	EGYPT	8030	....	...
18th "	ARABIA	8000	MONGOLIA	10000

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" sailing on the 28th October, proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORT SAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or 518, 891	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Steamer	Rs. 548 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7310	....	....	1 Nov.	...
City of Vienna	4671	14 Oct.	26 Oct.	2 Nov.	...
City of London	7030		4 Nov.	21 Nov.	...
				For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6174	7 Oct.	22 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	3531	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Athens	5594	18 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan.'12	...
City of Birmingham	7009	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	16 Jan. '12
City of York	7310	16 Dec. 1912	5 Jan.'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5118	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	4521	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	3531	23 Jan	16 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7417	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	25 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	25 Mar.	17 Apr.	...
City of Birmingham	7009	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	13 Apl.
City of York	7300	12 Mar.	3 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5118	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	4521	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	576	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	809
Liverpool	605	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares in regard include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

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KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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THERAPION No. 3

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	23rd Oct.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	26th Oct.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	27th Oct.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 26th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 25th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 2nd November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND COLOMBO.

S. S. "Virawa," 3360 tons, on or about 21st October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

21st October, 1911.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on.
Kosrber	5123	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1911
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Dec. "
Korvbet	5123	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6045	B. Cobol	28th Jan 1912
Persia	8895	S. Cilunak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tatabobhia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
a Austria	7538	G. Raicich	28th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" Class to London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 901 to 1038 *
Second Class to Trieste or Venice ..... " 350
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 525
" Class to London via Trieste ..... " 439 to 449 *
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 683 to 723 *

*Fares according to class of railway.
** Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London via Trieste ... " 529 to 591 *
" Class to London via Trieste and back ..... " 833 to 973 *

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO,

PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG,

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6045	B. Cobol	28th Oct. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

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SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 3,00,000

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 1 per half-year will be allowed.

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P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALYAN.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 23rd and 24th October, 1911, being Public Holidays, the following Local Trains will NOT RUN :—

MONDAY, 23rd October, 1911.

						H. M.
115	Down	Kurla	Local	Bombay	Dep.	8-25
117	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9-30
121	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	13 50
125	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	15-20
129	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	17-10
131	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	17-35
73	Down	Thana	,,	Bombay	,,	6-10
91	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	18-5
47	Down	Kalyan	Local	Bombay	Dep.	6-30

The 93 Down Thana Local will stop at all Stations.
The 61 and 63 Down Kalyan Locals will stop at all Stations.

116	Up	Kurla	Local	Kurla	Dep.	9 45
118	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	12- 5
122	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	15-50
128	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	17-50
132	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	19-15
74	,,	Thana	,,	Thana	,,	8- 0
92	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	19-55
50	,,	Kalyan	,,	Kalyan	,,	8-55
54	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9-21
64	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	19-52

The 52 Up will run instead of 54 Up.
The No. 80 Up Thana Local will stop at Byculla.
The 84 ,, ,, ,, Curry Road and Chinchpokli

TUESDAY, 24th October, 1911.

115	Down	Kurla	Local	Bombay	Dep.	8-25
117	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9-30
125	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	15-20
129	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	17-10
73	,,	Thana	,,	,,	,,	6-10
91	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	18- 5
47	,,	Kalyan	,,	,,	,,	6-30

The 61 and 63 Down Kalyan Locals will stop at all Stations.
The 93 Down Thana Local will stop at all Stations.

116	Up	Kurla	Local	Kurla	Dep.	9-15
118	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	12-5
122	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	17-50
132	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	19-15
74	,,	Thana	,,	Thana	,,	8- 0
92	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	19.15
50	,,	Kalyan	,,	Kalyan	,,	8-55
54	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9-21

The 52 Up will run instead of 54 Up.
The 84 Up Thana Local will stop at Chinchpokli and Curry Road.
The 80 Up Thana Local will stop at Byculla.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th October, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR

ON and from 10th October, 1911, the following three Camp Stations on the Delhi Durbar Railway will be OPENED for through booking of TRAFFIC of ANY KIND, i.e., Goods, Horses, Motor Cars, Carriages, Parcels and passengers :—

1. Kingsway Station.
2. Provincial Camp Station.
3. Imperial Service Camp Station.

2. Goods, Horses, Motor Cars, Carriages and Parcels may be booked through to these Camp Stations via Delhi from all Stations on the G. I. P. Railway.

3. From the 9th October, 1911, the undermentioned additional Camp Stations will be opened for Goods Booking only :—

CAVALRY CAMP STATION.
ARMY CAMP STATION.
GOODS AND PARCELS.

4. Consignors are requested in their own interests, to ascertain from their Delhi constituents at which Camp stations it would be most convenient for them to effect delivery and their goods and parcels should be consigned accordingly. Constituents at Delhi ordering goods and parcels for delivery in the Delhi Durbar area should take the precaution of intimating to the despatchers the particular Camp Station to which the goods or parcels are to be booked.

5. Special distinctive labels have been supplied to important goods and parcel booking centres on the G. I. P. Railway and the Consignors are advised to see that the distinctive labels for the particular Camp Station to which their goods or parcels have been booked, are affixed to their packages.

QUICK TRANSIT OF GOODS.

6. A daily Express Goods Train is being run for the conveyance of Goods, Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, etc., etc., to Delhi and the Three Camp Stations, named above on the Durbar Railway, and, for Goods Traffic only to Cavalry and Army Camp Stations.

RESERVATION OF REQUIREMENTS.

7. As Bookings to Delhi are very heavy, the public are specially requested to intimate in advance what accommodation they will require for Horses, Motor Cars, Carriages, etc., and the dates on which they desire to despatch them.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th October, 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 222 of 1910.

Re, LILADHAR SUNDERJI RAI SAMPAT, GANGADAS MOTILAL SETHNA, JAVERILAL PURSHOTUMRAI, JHALA and BALAJI RAMCHANDRA DHARADHAR, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at No. 199, Mody Street, Fort, No. 160, Kalbadevi Road, No. 149, Khetwadee Main Road and No. 13, New Wady Lane respectively, all trading together in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of LILADHAR & Co., adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that the order of adjudication made herein on the 20th day of June, 1910, against the abovenamed Insolvents has been this day annulled.—Dated this 18th day of October, 1911.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 20th October, 1911.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

ASKARI MIRZA bin HAIDER MIRZA, late of Bombay Mahomedan, an Ex Jamadar of Police.
ATMARAM GOVINDRAM, late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu, a Clerk.
HERMANN OSCAR KRAFT, late of Bombay and Assistant in Messrs. Hill Son and Thomas, European
HERBERT NEALE, (Reservist of the 14th (King's) Hussars, Bangalore), late of Baroda, a Valet to H. H. Maharaja of Gaekwar of Baroda, European.
SHAIK MAHOMED ESSACK GULAM HUSSAIN, late of Burma, 1st Class Engine Driver, on board the R. I. M. S. "Sladen," Mahomedan.
JEBRA BASU PARDESHI, late of Bombay Hindu.
PRAGJI JIVANDAS, late of Bombay Sweetmeat Merchant, a Pokarana Brahmin Hindu.
PUNUMCHAND PREMCHAND, late of Bombay a partner in the firm of Tulka Moti, Shroffs and Moneylenders, Marwari Bania, Hindu.
RAMDAS HARI, late of Bombay, Hindu.
ROBERT MORDANT HIGGS, late of Sibi, an Engine Driver, on the North-Western Railway, European.
JOHN TODD, late of Karachi, an Engine Driver on the North-Western Railway, European.
JOHN A EXANDER HOYES, late of Bombay, an Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira, European.
PESTONJI KHARSHEDJI POCHKHANAWALA, late of Bombay, a Dock Agent, in the Supply and Transport Department (Commissariat), Parsi.
WILLIAM JACK, late of Bombay, Manager of Messrs. John Roberts and Coy., European.
MATHURADAS LAKHMIDAS, late of Bombay, a Merchant, Cutchi Bhatia, Hindu.
JOHN HENRY ORR, late of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford in Ireland, European.
BAI JERFAL, widow of Ratanshaw Rustomji Mistry late of Bombay Parsi,

All persons, having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court,
Bombay, the 19th day of Oct., 1911.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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WOLSELEY SIDDELEY MOTOR CAR.

TWO CYLINDER, 10-12 horse power, new in 1909, Side Entrance in good running order. Price Rs. 2,500. Owner leaving Bombay. Apply.—

Mr. H. W. HAYWARD,
The Cliff, Malabar Hill.
OR
R. E. A. ELLIOTT,
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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-MORROW SUNDAY.
TWO GRAND MATINEES.
FOR CHILDREN.
Doors open at 4-30. Commences at 5 p. m.
A SPECIAL PROGRAMME DURING MATINEE DAYS.

MONDAY NIGHT : 23RD. OCT.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, 4, 3, 1. Boxes Rs. 25 and 30.
Doors open at 8-30. Commences at 9-30 P. M.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
ANOTHER EXCELSIOR SUCCESS,
CLIOS
AND
PHYLETES.
A WONDERFUL AND THRILLING PRODUCTION.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY 25th OCTOBER.
POSITIVELY ONLY PERFORMANCE.

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By the Marvellously Gifted World-famed Soprano and Pianiste
FLORENCE MENKMEYER,

Uniquely gifted with a very lovely soprano voice—pure and sweet as the toues of the lark—see London Times—and who is also a most wonderful pianiste, who must be heard to be realised. Miss Menkmeyer's appearances throughout Australia and New Zealand have created enormous enthusiasm. Among other items to be rendered are Mad Scene from Lucia di Lammermoor, in costume; Within a mile of Edenboro Town, etc. Vocal—Ah fare elui (Traviata) Cigarette Aria (Carmen); Comin' thro' the Rye; O Divine Redeemer (Gounod). Pianoforte—No. 2 Hungarian Rhapsody (Liszt), Waltz Polonaise, Scherzo (Chopin), Flying Dutchman (Wagner Liszt), Spinnlied (Litolff), Hungarian Dances (Brahm), Wedding March (Liszt) and Funeral March (Chopin), Prices—

Positively only per'ormance.

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The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
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ATANK NIGRAH PILL is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day :—
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MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
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next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company,

MATINEE	TO-DAY AT 4 P.M.
MATINEE	

Doors Open 3. Commence at 4 P.M.
Children Half Price at Matinees only.
Again TO-NIGHT, at 9-15 P.M.
OUR GREAT PROGRAMME
By Our New All Star Company of London and Continental Artistes

30 IN NUMBER 30

Acknowledged to be the Finest Circus Performance ever presented to the Bombay Public. Come and Judge for Yourselves.

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SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 22nd

Doors Open at 3 o'clock. Commence at 4 o'clock.
Children, Half Price at Matinees only.

NOTICE:—Special Trams running from Girgaum and Grant Rd., after every Performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2; Stalls Re. 1;
Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.

Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., or at the Circus Tent, where Seats can be booked.

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The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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FACING THE SEA.
FORT BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BIGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred
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do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
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Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ... ,, 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... ,, 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Byojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya.	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY
W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)
CAPITAL (fully paid up) ... £ 8,000,000
SURPLUS ... £ 1,36 ,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandize to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE.

WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN

The Bombay Gazette.

EIGHT ARTICLES

BY

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., M.P., etc.

Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

Col. GEORGE H. TREVOR, C.S.I.

Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CHINA AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1911, offer for sale by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medow Street, Fort, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.), a very valuable collection of rare and old Chinese porcelain and work of art and curios, consisting of old imperial bowls, plates, and vases, blue and white cups, plates, bowls and vases, ginger jars, tea jars, bowls and vases of Kia-King; Shun-Che and Kang-Hie periods, Sang-de-Colaf; famille-noie; famille rose, and famille nute; Clane-de-Chine and glazed and enamelled works of old periods, gold chiselled and engraved wired cloisonne jugs, incense burners, chiselled bronze vases, jade figures, jade pieces carved, and perforated, old porcelain-snuff-bottles, embroidered skirts, coats, including a very artistically carved Chinese wooden figure (carved out of one piece), also a pair of old crystal cut glass table lamps.

The goods will be on view three days previous the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st October, 1911.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates. CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1374.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, &c.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

PREPAID TO YOUR PORT.

Ten Days' Trial allowed. Direct from Factory. Highest-grade British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS. Defiance Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Brook's Saddles, etc. LATEST MODELS £3. 10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 323 LIVERPOOL

CATALOGUES CAN BE OBTAINED FROM P. O. BOX No. 158, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

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Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ [illegible]
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 [illegible]
Monthly	„ 2 8	„ 2 [illegible]

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount no payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Re. 6-0 Per Inch
Second Insertion	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0 do
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8 do
Fifth and upwards	„ 2 0 do
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do

In the Native Language double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted or any length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GIMI—Oct. 20, Dr. Maneckji Mancherji Gimi, brother to Dr. E. M. Gimi, Dental Surgeon. Funeral at 8 a.m.,(S.T.), this (Saturday) morning at 8, Khetwady Lane.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BIRNEY—Sept 24, at Livingston, near Castle Douglas, N B, the wife of Capt C F Birney, R E, of a son

HUNT—Sept 25, at Glenrawley, Gordon Road, Camberley, the wife of Capt C E Hunt, 34th Sikh Pioneers, of a son

BURKE—Sept 27, at Dagmar, Farnborough, the wife of Capt C J Burke, the Royal Irish, of a daughter

HERBERT—Sept 29, at "Clonboy," Englefield Green, the wife of the Hon Aubrey Herbert, of a daughter

HESKETH—Sept 29, at Wilton Grange, Bolton-le-Moors, the wife of Capt George Hesketh, of a daughter

BABAGLIATI—Sept 29, at Brookton, Western Australia, the wife of A R Babagliati, M D, F R C S E, of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

BROWNSON—RICE—Sept 23, at Llandyfeisant Church, Carmarthenshire, Roger D Brownson, of Compton Greenfield, Glos to the Hon Gwenllian C Rice, daughter of the late Lord Dynevor.

GRAHAM—GRANTHAM—Aug 16, at St John's, Toorak, Melbourne, Capt B R Graham, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, to Hilda, daughter of George Grantham, of Wolverton, Toorak, Melbourne.

MEINERTZHAGEN—LE ROY-LEWIS—Sept 28, at St John's Church, Westmeon, Capt R Meinertzhagen, to Armoral, daughter of Col H Le Roy Lewis, D S O.

OLDHAM—KEELING—Sept 30, at the Parish Church, Stapleford, near Salisbury, Percival Llewellin Oldham, to Madeline Keeling, daughter of the Rev and Mrs W T Keeling, of the Vicarage, Stapleford.

SYKES—WATSON—Sept 26, at St Mary's Church Guisford on Tees, Capt Francis Bernard Sykes, Royal Field Art, to Alice Augusta, daughter of the Rev Henry C Watson.

DEATHS.

BLANC—Sept 30, at Paris, Sir Henry Jules Blanc, K C V O, M D, I M S, F R C P, (retired), aged 80.

BRIGG—Sept 30, at Darley Dale, Derbyshire, Sir John Brigg, M P, for the Keighley Division, aged 77.

NORTHCOTE—Sept 29, at Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent, the Right Hon Henry Stafford, Lord Northcote, P C, G C M G, G C I E, C B, aged 64.

RISLEY—Sept 30, at 17, Hill Side, Wimbledon, Sir Herbert Risley, K C I E, C S I, aged 60.

ROBERTS—Sept 25, at Aberdovey, the Rev Alexander Roberts, M A, Rector of Church Stretton, aged 61.

SADLER—Sept 29, at Southlands, Eaglescliffe, Sir Samuel A Sadler, aged 69.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Performance by The Great Raymond, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p. m.

Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "In the Grip of Alcohol". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "One way to tell a financial cripple is by his lame excuses."—Dallas News.

Y. M. M. A.—The 26th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association will be held on Sunday the 22nd instant at 10-40 a. m. (S. T.) in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Mohammed Ali will further discourse on the "Secret of Success" in Hindustani. Those interested are cordially invited to attend.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Meherbanoo, a Parsi girl of five, was admitted into the G. T. Hospital, on Thursday, suffering from fracture of a right rib caused by her having been knocked down by motor-car No. 1,250, belonging to Mr. Wadia of the Bombay Motor and Cycle Agency.

ARRIVAL OF H.H. THE MAHARJAH HOLKAR.—His Highness the Maharajá Holkar of Indore arrived by the mail steamer "Mantua" in Bombay yesterday, from England. His Highness was received by his Minister and several officials and Sardars. Mr. Russell, the Resident of Indore, was also present at the Ballard Pier to welcome the Maharaja who will be invested with the full powers of a ruler on November 6.

TRAFALGAR DAY IN BOMBAY.—In connection with the Bombay Branch of the Navy League, it is proposed to entertain at the Y. M. C.A., Wodehouse Road, those men of the East Indies Squadron who can attend from the ships now in the Bombay Harbour. The entertainment will include a concert, a lantern lecture illustrative of life in the Navy and refreshments will be served. It is hoped that a considerable number of the general public will attend.

HONOUR TO KUTCHI LEADER.—Rao Bahadhur Vussonji Tricumji who contributed Rs. 25,000 towards the Bombay Institute of Science, arrived by the mail steamer "Mantua" yesterday morning. The Rao Bahadhur being a leader of the Kutchi Dussa Oswal community a large number of the members of that community was present at the Bunder to give him an enthusiastic welcome on his arrival. A congratulatory address enumarating his many acts of benevolence in the cause of the public good generally and his community particularly, was presented, and floral presentations were made.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. P. Lane and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry will play a programme of music commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March .....I Love a Lassie.....	J. Ord. Hume
Selection...A Waltz Dream	...Oscar Straus
Song .....Pansy Faces	W H Penn
Waltz .....The Chocolate Soldier.....	Oscar Straus
Selection...The Duchess of Dantzic ...	Godfrey
Dances.....Nell Gwyn	Edward German
Intermezzo, Under the Moon	Gustav Resuch
Two Step...Mamblin Moss.....	T. W. Thurban

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, 6 p. m. this evening:—

March.....A Bunch of Roses.....	Chapi
Overture.....French Comedy	Keler Bela
Valse .....Gold and Silver	Lehar
Selection .....The Dancing Doll	Bayer
Piccolo Solo ...The Whistling Polka.....	Lawton
Selection .....The Casino Girl	Englander
Patrol.....The Crack-Regiment	Tobani

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March .....Mussoorie.....	L Hoyle
Overture .....Stradella	Flotow
Pfeif-Lied.....Come my love and dance with me	Strauss
Indian Romance.....Hobomoko	Reeves
Selection .....The Quaker Girl.....	Monckton
Valse Lente.....Rouge et Noir.....	Lotter
Grand Selection. Reminiscences of England	Godfrey
Two Step.....Yip-i-addy-ay	Flynn

It is announced at Portsmouth, on official authority, that the armoured cruiser "Minotaur" is to be relieved as flagship of the China Fleet by the Dreadnought cruiser "Indomitable" on completion of the "Minotaur's" commission. This is regarded as the first step towards carrying out the scheme agreed to by the Imperial Defence Committee last summer for the re-constitution of the British Fleet in Far Eastern waters.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

A POSTAL PROSECUTION.

Missing Registered Letters.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Russell and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in August last, convicted Bhasker Govind Kshirsagar, a postal registry clerk, of criminal breach of trust as a public servant and misappropriation of postal articles, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 100.

Mr. S. R. Gokhale appeared for the accused; the Government Pleader was for the Crown.

It appeared that on the 26th February last, the accused made a complaint that a registered article from Viramgaon addressed to a Christian missionary, one Mr. Johnson, which was in his possession until evening, had been found missing after the mail-peon, Vishram, had left the place where the accused had been working. The sub-postmaster caused the office to be searched, but the letter was not found and the fact was reported by the sub-postmaster to the Postal Superintendent who wired to the Inspector of the division to make an immediate investigation into the matter. The registered article was said to have contained two currency notes of the value of Rs. 10 each. In the course of his inquiry, the Inspector found that, on the 3rd March, another registered letter addressed to Mr. Johnson of the Viramgam Post had not been delivered and was also missing. This letter contained currency notes of the value of Rs. 500. As a result of the inquiry, the accused was put upon his trial before the Sessions Court.

On the evidence, the Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated.

After hearing arguments, their Lordships, in disposing of the appeal, said they saw no reason whatever to doubt that the two registered parcels were in the possession of the accused on the days in question and that he was the person responsible for them; also that he was the person responsible for their not having been received by the persons to whom they had been addressed. They saw no reason to say that the conviction was wrong.

The conviction and sentence were accordingly confirmed and the appeal dismissed.

HUMAN MILK EMBODIED.

The difficulty of finding the proper food for the baby who has to be brought up by hand is one of the most serious problems which confronts the physician and the mother in India. Its seriousness is increased by the difficulty of obtaining pure, fresh cow's milk. The result is that buffalo's milk or condensed milk has to be used. The composition of these milks varies considerably, but they agree in one unfortunate fact that they cause indigestion, vomiting and diarrhœa with its attendant wasting in an overwhelming large number of infants.

What mother who has suffered the racking anxiety she has had to undergo in feeding her baby artificially but will rejoice to learn that a sure means has been discovered of putting a stop to the little one's suffering and of making it thrive as well as if she nursed it at her own breast.

The discovery in question is a substance called Albulactin which may be described as the vital principle of human milk. It consists of that element which Science has recently discovered forms the chief nutritious part of human milk. It is also the factor which makes it different from cow's milk and the milk of all other animals.

It is this substance which makes human milk form those delicate, soft flakes in the baby's stomach which are so characteristic of human milk. It is the lack of this substance in other milks which causes them to form those thick, hard, tough curds which are formed in the stomach of the infant fed artificially.

The addition of Albulactin to cow's milk, buffalo's milk or condensed milk, therefore, supplies the exact element which they lack to make them fit for the baby's use. Indeed, although the best cow's milk differs very markedly from human milk, and, even when diluted, is the cause of grave digestive troubles like vomiting, wind, pain and diarrhœa in infants, yet, when Albulactin is added to it, it becomes practically in no way to be distinguished from human milk. It is digested as easily and in the same time as human milk and it nourishes the baby in exactly the same way. Albulactin is manufactured by Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., the manufacturers of the world famous nerve-food Sanatogen, and can now be obtained at all chemists throughout India.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 19.

The disturbance from Siam passed out into the Bay of Bengal where it is forming into a storm which is likely to prove of some importance to the weather in India. The rainfall spread along the north-east coast of the Peninsula and continued inland there. A few falls are reported from Burma. Elsewhere the weather has been dry. The principal amounts are:—Victoria Point, three inches; Mergui, one; Yamethin, one and a half; Trivandrum, one; Pamban and Nagapatpm, one and a half; Bangalore and Belgaum, three-quarters. The forecast shows no important change.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received from the Meteorological Department at Simla a telegram stating in reference to the Storm Signal that storm is at a great distance from the Indian coast, but it is advisable to keep signal flying for the present.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT
FOR THE 20th OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 20th October, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below the average at Multan and Rawalpindi and normal elsewhere. Temperature is fairly normal.

The United Provinces. Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and slightly drier over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in excess in Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is above the average at most places, night temperature is also in excess at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is in excess at Akola both during day and at night.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been fairly general but light in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0·15" and Karwar 0.17" Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are nearly equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0·70" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is in excess at most places.

General Remarks.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the Peninsula except Malabar. Madras reports 1·25" of rain. Conditions continue unsettled in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Fairly general sin is likely on the south Coromandel Coast and in south Madras, and local rain in Mysore, Malabar, the southern half of the Deccan and passibly the south Konkan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 20th October, was 29·957 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MATRICULATION AND OTHER EXAMINATION PRIZES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Matriculation and other examinations of the Bombay University are drawing near, and before they have commenced, permit me, Sir, through the medium of your valuable paper to announce that I shall give as prize as was done last year, one set of my work "Useful Instruction" in matters religious; moral and other in three vols. (Price Rs. 7 seven) in each of the following cases:—

a. To the Hindu boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

b. To the Mahomedan boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

c. To the Parsi boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

d. To the Christian boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the said examination.

e. To the girl of any community who obtains the highest number of marks among the girls at the said examination.

f. To the student who obtains the highest number of marks from out of the four Schools in Surat teaching up to the Matriculation Standard.

g. To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the Previous Examination.

(h) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the Intermediate Examination.

(i) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the B. A. Examination.

(j) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the M. A. Examination.

If it happens that two or more students obtain an equal number of marks the alphabetical order of the first letter of the names will determine the result.

The successful student on application to me will obtain an order from me on the manager of the press in Bombay who will deliver the set to the student or to his or her authorised agent.

I may state that the said work has been sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, as a prize book and has won good opinions, among others of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clarke, Lord Ampthill, the Hon'ble Sir F. S. P. Lely, the Hon'ble Messrs. Fulton, Giles, Selby, Sir John Jardine, M.P., the Hon'ble Syed Zain El Edroos, the late Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and Justice Tyebji, Sir Raymond West, Messrs. T. J. Bennett, Ramchandra Dutt, A. L. Coverton (Principal, Elphinstone College) and Dr. Pollen and is useful to all communities.—Yours, etc.,

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI,
B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader, High Court.

Dumas, 19th Oct. 1911.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am seeking for a definition of the word "disorderly" as applied to a house, but my enquiries so far have led to nothing definite. What I wish is to learn the extent and quality of the disorder, that would warrant the interference of the police.

There is a lodging-house very near the Taj Mahal Hotel, where quarrels of the most violent kind are frequent late at night, women as well as men are engaged in them, and the foulest of language is used causing crowds to assemble outside. Sometimes there is a noise of household articles being smashed, and recently a woman shouted 'murder' repeatedly during a quarrel. To judge by the voices, the tenants must be a low class of people whose behaviour in a respectable neighbourhood is nothing less than a scandal, which must, if allowed to continue, drive respectable people away. It is said that the owner of the property is absent, leaving no one to look after his interests. I have therefore been hoping that the disturbers might attract the special attention of the police, and leave for more congenial surroundings.

DECENCY.

PASSENGERS BY THE P. AND O. S.S. "MANTUA."

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua," under the command of Captain F. W. Vibert, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from England, brought nearly 525 passengers on board, almost all of them were landed at the Ballard Pier. Among them were Lady and Miss Slade, Lady and Miss Dame, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice and Mrs. Griffin, Hon. Mr. S. H. and Mrs. Belgrami, Hon. Mr. Justice N. W. Tudball, General and Mrs. Younghusband, Hon. Mr. N. P. Vakil, Hon. Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Parsons, Surgeon General Mrs. and Miss Irivine, H. H. the Maharajah and Maharani of Cooch Behar, H. H. Prince Hetendra, Princess Sudhira, H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, 2 Shahzadas, 3 Shahzadis, Col. Obaidulla Khan, and Dr. Sorabji, and H. H. the Maharajah of Holkar of Indore, who arrived at the Ballard Pier in the Company's separate launching "Nawab." H. H. was received by Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, C. I. E., Chief Minister of Indore and several Sardars and was garlanded and presented with bouquets.

FIRE IN DE LISLE ROAD.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in a house in De Lisle Road, occupied by nearly 150 persons, who luckily all escaped unhurt. The owner of the building is one Raoji Madhowji. It contained thirty rooms, of which eight were used as shops and the rest as residential quarters. At the time of the fire about 8-30 o'clock, there were 148 persons sleeping in the building. It appears that one Ramdin living in a back room noticed smoke issuing from the adjoining room. On breaking open the door he found that the occupant and his wife were away leaving a lamp burning, which had burst and set the things in the room ablaze. The stair case being close to this room soon caught fire and the 105 persons sleeping on the upper floor could be roused to leave the premises, the whole of the stair case was destroyed. A few of the occupants displayed presence of mind and making ropes of sarees and dhotars descended from the windows. The women and children were carried on the backs of men and thus all safely brought out of danger.

The Fire Brigade with their engines arrived on the spot at 5 o'clock, but were helpless for half an hour owing to want of sufficient pressure of water in the main. There was no breeze at the time to accelerate the progress of the fire, hence and when the fire had been eventually extinguished it was found that only a small portion of the building had been destroyed.

The damage done to the building is estimated at Rs. 500, and to shop-keepers goods at Rs. 300. The building is insured.

"THE FOLLIES."

The "Follies" are coming back to Bombay for a short season, commencing on Saturday, November 4, when they will perform at the Empire Theatre. Wherever they may show, this clever Company is always greeted by crowded houses and the theatre-goers of Bombay will, no doubt, be pleased to welcome them back.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The management of Harmston's Circus announce that they have arranged with the Tramway Company to run late cars on the Girgaum and Grant Road routes every night after the performances. To-day and on Sunday matinee performances will be given to which children will be admitted at half-price. Half-price charges only, at all performances, in future, will be made to soldiers and sailors in uniform.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Mantua," Oct. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Mantua," Commander F. W. Vibert, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 6th instant, brought the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY

Powell, Mr R J
Smith, Mr J C Mrs child
Tuiball, Mrs
Harper, Mr G M
Griffiths, Maj W W G Mrs
Mrs F A (Senr)
Oonsens, Mr H J M Mrs
Farquhar, Mrs
Nottidge, Lt G Mrs and infant
Bailey, Mr S H
Butterworth, Mr A Mrs child
Jones, Maj L C Mrs child
Slader, Lady Miss maid
Robertson, Mrs L
Sullivan, Mrs and infant
Hass, Miss A
Wakeham, Mr A W Mrs & infant
Du Buisson, Miss M Mrs A Ah
Anderson, Maj H L Mrs
Orchard, Mrs D E 2 children
Jenkyns, Mr H H Mrs
Sharp, Mrs
Hume, Mr H R Mrs 2 infants
Nottridge's nusse (Miss Stevens)
Singleton, Mrs H C
Kilner, Mrs
Fawcett, Miss
Kaurak, Mr N H
H H Maharaja, of Mourbhanj 2 infants nurse
Way, Mrs
Pasley, Mr E H S
Wood, Mr S G C
Thomson, Mr R D
Long, Mrs B
Maynard, Miss M
Wright, Mrs V Mc
Russell, Mrs L
Godfrey, Mr C T
Baxter, Mr R A
Richards, Mrs Miss
Wingate, Col A W S Mrs
Mills, Mr E B
Letham, Mr W Mrs
Robertson, Mrs J
Irvines Surg, Genl G I Mrs Miss
Townley, Miss
Chettle, Mr E
Crawford, Mr E L
Jackson, Mrs nurse and infant
Beckwith, Miss
Lang, Miss
Cook, Mr H H Mrs
Hamilton, Mr G H M Mrs A C Miss P N
Webb, Com
Thomas, Mr G L
Eyres, Mrs A C Miss
Kennedy, Dr W W
Traill, Mrs W S
Frizell, Miss
Elliott, Miss
Bennett, Mrs L Miss A
Blackstock Miss
Godfrey Mrs C T
Hume, Mrs H R maid
Imms, Mr A B
Gardom, Miss E M
Kemball, Miss
Synge, Miss
Willox, Mr A G
Kingsford, Miss
Thomson, Miss
Curnick, Mr L O
Rhodes, Mr G E
Sims, Mr A M
Griffins', Mrs Maid
Ellgrami's H M Ayah
Andrews, Mrs S
Kinnelly Revd W J M
Grant, Mr G H Mrs
Bailey, Mrs S H
Pringle, Mrs
Caldenell, Mr J Mrs and infant
Kinford, Mr G M
Feethamo, Mrs maid
Wilson, Maj Genl A Mrs
Roche, Mr
Mc Kechnic, Miss
Fryer, Miss
Shute, Mrs A F
Murchandani, Mr F S
Shorbridge, Mr G C
Merrit, Lt B T B
Davidson, Mr H B
Wardrop, Mrs
Oldman, Mr

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.—Markham, Miss

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY

Michael, Mr W H Mrs
Mason, Mr P Mrs
James, Mr L Mrs
Johnson, Revd P D Mrs
Forster, Maj P B
Bull, Mr H Mrs
Burton, Lt Col R G
Birley, Mr L Mrs
Hart, Mr G S Mrs
Napier, Mrs A S
Griffin, Hon Jushin H Mrs
Camilleri, Mrs J M
Reynolds, Mrs child
Barrowers, Mr G V B
Marson, Mr E J Mrs
Gresmal, Mr R
Waterfield, Maj A Mrs
Foster, Mr H
Annesley, Maj A Mrs
Forbes, Maj F Mrs
Fox Shaugways Mrs H S H H Maharajah Holkar of India
Two Companions
S M Bapus (Native Officer)
2 native servants
Dallas, Mrs C M
Unna, Mr O W
Kunhardt, Capt F J
Brooke, Lt A
Sprott, Mr F L Mrs
Carlisle, Lt J E G
Fanshawe, Mr J H Mrs
Sherston, Mr R
Furnivall, Mr
Bonghey, Miss
Bosanquet, Mr O V
Broadway, Mrs E P
Dame, Mr J M
Tromp, Mrs child
Arekhold, Mrs A L
Hills, Mr C R
Curtis, Mr C D
Elkington, Maj F Mrs
Burnett, Capt R F D
Cubitt, Mrs
Dane, Lady Miss
Downing, Mrs G
Seemsden, Mr O F Mrs
Cambridge, Mrs E W P
Masefield, Capt Mrs
Harter, Lt J
Riz, Mr H S, Mrs 2 children governess
Rouse, Capt F P P
Vakil, Hon N P
O'Dwyer, Mrs M F
Kemball, Mrs C A
Crump, Mrs H A
Syed Hussain, Bilgrami Hon S
Bilgrami, Mrs
Gardiner, Mrs A
Nash, Mrs F A M Mrs
Fisher, Mr F J
Webb, Mr W H Miss M
Milne, Mrs S
Johnston, Miss
Parsons, Hon Lt Col C C Mrs child
Stella, Murphy nurse
Harper, Mr J
Wilson, Mrs G
Yost, Mrs
Hiscocks, Mrs E
Lambert, Mrs G E
Butler Lt Col H H Mrs
McMahon, Miss I
Gale, Mrs L
Levy, Mr H A Mrs
Varley, Mrs F J
Johnstone, Miss
Richardson, Mr G
Ingle, Maj W D
Lovell, Capt F A
Stewart, Mr Mrs
Meol, Mr B H
Jerram, Miss A W
Watt, Maj D M
Mitchell, Mrs W F Miss maid
Moljee, Mr Mrs and infant
Laiwala, Mr C G
Richards, Hon Chief Justice
Gerard, Mr W
Brayshaw, Mr M W
Elliott, Mr T W Mrs
Allen, Mrs C W
Caplin, Mr T
Kunhardt, Capt J C G
McKechnic, Mr G
Allum, Mr E T Mrs
Slocock, Mr
Barnes, Mrs F D
Lail, Mr T
Barrow, Mr R P
Smith, Mr W S
Bennett, Mr R A
Trafford, Mr F Mrs
Rose, Miss C N
Hewan, Dr J
Parker, Mr A Mrs
Beachey, Mr H
Meyer, J M S Lt Col C H L Mrs
Kindersley, Mrs
Men, Mr T
Webb, Mrs
Nicholls, Mr W H
Paynes, Mr C H
Nissim, I C, S Mr J
Staples, Mr F H
Browne, Miss D
Boilean, Mr C
Del Mr M K
Russell, Capt J O
Blocock, Mr F A A
Hepenstaol, Capt
Clemence, Mr W Mr S
Prophit, Miss Mirse
Wallach, Mr W
Anderson, Mr C H
Forrester, Mr D C
Fisher, Miss J
Hormusjee, Mr K D
Helprecht, Mr Mrs
Robinson, Mr A
Abbott, Mr R G
Brown, Mr L
Cockburn, Mr D G
Macphail, Mr A C
Joliffe, Mr S V
Luard, Maj C C
Gordon, Mr F L Gent
Dumonk, Mr E
Macbeth, Mr D
Hambro, Mrs maid
Mr Falechand's native servant
Witsler, Mrs H maid
Gordon, Miss E
Gennett, Mr
Broscha, Mrs Mr K D
Denabhoy, Mrs
Bana, Mrs
Goodene, Mr A Mrs
Amie, Mr
Swales, Mr W H Mrs child
Hawkins, Mr C J A
Ratcliffe Mr R H
Berthe Madan Mr A
Murray, Mr V Mrs
Lail, Mr J
Williams, Mr G B
Ray, Mr G P
Jones, Mr O
Bidwell, Maj R F
Orr, Mr H E W
Framjee, Mr K A
Feetham, Mrs Ed
Mooljo's 2 native servants
Baddick, Mr G
Fox Strangways, Miss
Forbes, Miss T M M
Watts, Capt H
H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar
Prince Jitendra
Prince Victor
Maharani of Cooch Behar
Princess, Ghosal 2 children
Princess Sudhira
Prince, Hitendra
Kumar, N D Raikut
Ghosh, Mr P N
Sen, Mr N C
Sen, Mr J L
Kissendorfer, Mr W
Kissendorfe, Mrs
Hill, Mr
Maharani's 2 maids
Luard, Mrs
Winiram, Mr B
Davison, Mr J
Horon, Miss
Wilson, Mrs J
Clayton, Miss M
Ghose, Mr B
Gupta, Mr C
Roy, Mr S

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Tunball, Hon Jaslio W
Dunk, Mr H R
O'Donnell, Mr S P Mrs
Wyndham, Mr F
Preston, Mr S
Batliwalla, Mr E D
Shaw, Mr C F Mrs
Grigg, Mr E W M
Fraser, Mr L
Barr, Major H K
Phelps, Mr S N
Jones, Mr H A
Sahin, Mr A Mrs
Halliday, Mr C W A
Smith, Mr A M
Mackay, Dr A F

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Raitt, Col C B, Mrs and Miss
Smith, Mrs H D
Halbraith, Maj G E and Mrs
Moncrieff, Mr A L
Moncrieff, Mr L M
Stevens, 2 Misses
Coast, Mr T H E
Wingate, Mr W J
Curle, Mr J H
McIver, Mr R G Mrs
O'Brien, Maj A J Mrs 2 infants nurse
Pearce, Miss A C
Broadway, Mrs A B child and infant

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Green, Mr E F
Rennie, Mr T B Mrs
Bert, Mr J D
Younghusband, Genl G J Mrs
Brachi, Mr L
Brown, Mr R
Murray, Mr J F Mrs
Chalayam, Mr L
Fatehchand, Mr F
Wadhumal, Mr D J
Arbuthnot, Mr C W E
Lawrence, Mr H S Mrs & child
Johnstone, Maj H W and Mrs

SAID TO KARACHI.

H H Begum of Bhopal
Shahzadi Birjis Jehan Begum
Shahzadi Maimund Sultan
Abdulla Khan, Col
Shahsadi Ebahyarar Dulhan
Schebasada Wahidunnihar
Schebasada Hamidullah khan
Sorabji, Dr
Mr Mohamed, Mr and
native servant
2 female native servants
1 female native servant
8 male native servants

DEPARTURES.

Per s s "Persia, Oct 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia," sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following pass

DEAD CITIES OF THE ZUYDER ZEE.

Endless Subjects for the Camera.

The visitor to Holland says a correspondent in the "Daily Mail" can find no more delightful way of spending a day than in visiting the Island of Marken and the dead cities of the Zuyder Zee. Built on wooden piles and entirely artificial this wonderful little island is an eloquent tribute to the industry and indomitable courage of the Dutch people. The all-conquering power of man over the forces of nature was surely never more impressively brought home to us than when gazing on Marken, which for centuries has held its own in defiance of the never-ceasing persecutions of its implacable foe, the sea. There are on an average three fresh outbreaks of hostilities between Marken and its old enemy every year, but dogged resistance and determination to "stand their ground" has won the day for the Markenites up till now.

To those who love local colour, and especially to the artistically inclined, a stay, at Volendam offers great attractions. An indefinite time might profitably be spent here by those in search of the novel and the picturesque, and who desire to view Dutch life in its most primitive aspect. From The Hague it is an easy matter to get an early morning train into Amsterdam and take the excursion boat which starts every morning from the De Ruyter Kade for the dead cities and the Isle of Marken. There is a guide on board, and the rest is plain sailing.

The steamer first brings us to Broeck-in-Waterland, a pretty village whose extreme cleanliness is the first thing that impresses one. Thence we take the tramway-car to Monnickendam, which was a flourishing commercial city during the Middle Ages, but is now sunk to a mere village, with grass-grown streets and a general air of melancholy which a visit to the church adds to considerably. The huge building is now but the shell of its former self. The walls are damp and crumbling away and the cold, wet flagstones of the floor show signs of neglect.

A UNIQUE PICTURE.

From Monnickendam we take steamer to the Island of Marken, which from a distance presents a unique picture. Built out into the Zuyder Zee on wooden piles it appears from a little distance to be scarcely above the level of the water. The boat's arrival is greeted by a host of children of both sexes who rush to the water's edge and promptly arrange themselves to be snapshotted by the visitors. The girls wear multi-coloured bodices, with tightfitting corsages, which run down to a point at the waist, thick dark blue serge skirts, hunched out all round the hips, and white caps. The boys, in quaint balloon like breeches and rough, coloured shirts, are for the most part capless. Dozens of cameras are levelled at them from every arriving boat, and their subsequent scramble for the coins which the visitors throw to them is an eloquent explanation of their readiness to pose.

A congenial idiot who stands vacantly staring at the visitors and one or two very old men are the only grown males to be seen, for during the week the able-bodied men are all away fishing. There is a strange sameness of physiognomy about the inhabitants, most of whom have never left the island, but have married and intermarried for generations until they have become almost stereotyped in looks and characters. The costumes are to-day exactly as they were three centuries ago. The women wear picturesque white caps, as round as a pork pie, and on either side of their faces they have a long curl of hair falling over the fronts of their shoulders. This has rather a pretty effect in the case of the younger women, but makes the old dames who have reached the wrinkled and toothless stage look both ludicrous and bizarre. Some of the cottages are simply filled with artistic treasures in the way of old furniture and quaint household belongings. Spotlessly clean and filled with a wealth of china and quaint furniture, these fishermen's homes would delight the soul of an art connoisseur. But no offer of money, however tempting, can induce the fisherfolk to part with their household treasures.

LIVING DOLLS.

Two babies in one of the cottages—one fourteen weeks old and the other just over a year, and both dressed exactly alike—were perfect examples of living Dutch dolls. Tiny tight-fitting corsages, containing all the colours of the rainbow, ran down to a point at the baby waists, where thick, dark-coloured serge skirts hunched out all round the little hips. On the tiny heads were dear little close-fitting Dutch caps. One had a button in the middle of the little bonnet to indicate to all and sundry that he was a boy, otherwise there is no difference in the costumes for the sexes. About three times a year the ground floors of the houses in Marken are flooded out. On such occasions the family ascends into the roof, there to live among the rafters as best they can until the waters subside.

Volendam, which is the next place to be visited, is an ideal fishing village, with brown canvas-sailed boats lying all over the shore. The women here are dressed much the same as the Markenites, except for their caps, which are much prettier, and they have no long curls falling down at the side of their faces. The Volendam woman's caps fit closely round their heads and have wing-like flaps running out to a point on either side of the face.

There is quite a small colony of Dutch and English artists here, and at the Hotel Spaander, which most of the painters make their headquarters, there is a pretty little collection of souvenir pictures which have been contributed by temporary residents and which are constantly being added to by fresh arrivals. Ossiers, the noted painter of Dutch life, and the late Phil May are among the number who have contributed to this little gallery. The pretty young Dutch girl who figures in so many Volendam pictures, is a daughter of the house. She is a perfect type of Volendam beauty—blue-eyed and flaxen-haired, with a mouth like a Cupid's bow and lips slightly parted, showing the pretty white even teeth within. She helps to wait on the visitors and seems entirely unconscious of the admiring glances she evokes. Simply dressed in a cotton blouse and little white fichu, her pretty throat bare, she is as sweet a specimen of dainty young Dutch maidenhood as one could wish to see.

DUTCH CHEESE.

From Volendam it is only a short distance to Edam the great cheese-making centre, where the whole process of manufacture can be seen from the time when the great bowls of fresh milk are skimmed of their cream down to the moment when the finished product, tightly squeezed in cloths, is hung out to dry in ball-like rows upon a line. The bright red colouring which we always associate with Dutch cheese, by the way is a dye, and is only used on goods intended for exportation as a preservative against damp and mildew. A curious feature of the houses is the beds, which are placed in recesses let into the walls. Hanging from the walls close by the couches of their parents, are the little wooden beds of the babies.

All the places I have mentioned can easily be visited during the same day. From Edam it is a short distance back by canal to Broeck-in-Waterland, and from there one can take the steamboat once more to Amsterdam, and be back in time for dinner and a chat over one of the most delightful days one can remember.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	9
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhaleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kambharwada	0	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, and Naggada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and Jet Naggada	1	0	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	9
Total	2	1	88
Same date last year	5	4	84

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

IN THE OLD ARMY.

Mugginson—Poor Jugginson has joined the great silent majority.

Hugginson—You don't say! When did he die.?

Mugginson—Oh he didn't die. He got married yesterday.

SHE KNEW.

Mistress—Nora, I saw a policeman in the park today kiss a baby. I hope you will remember my objection to such things.

Nora—Sure, ma'am no policeman would ever think iv kissin' yer baby whin I'm around.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOLF.

Two Scotsmen, after having a fo' nicht, were preparing to part.

Look ye here, Jock, said Sandy, I'll play ye a game o' gowf the morn.

Eh? Ye'll play me the morn?

Ay, said Sandy, the morn.

Weel, said Jock, I'll play ye—but I'd thocht o' gettin' marrit the morn.

AN EFFECTIVE RETORT.

Two young men were having a heated argument over a problem which needed a great deal of mental calculation.

I tell you, said one, that you are entirely wrong.

But I'm not, said the other. Didn't I go to school stupid! Yes was the calm reply; and you came back stupid.

THE ELOQUENT REPLY.

Twas a glorious night, and two lovers sat upon the cliff-side with the eternal ocean flowing at their feet with a calmness and placidity that was almost appalling. They were looking at the stars above, and he turned to his girl and said tenderly:—My darling, I don't understand what you can see in me to love me so.

That's what everybody says, she replied.

The silence was greater than ever.

HARD ON THE LANDLADY.

Mrs. Woodgers' only lodger was an actor, and one night he presented her with two tickets to see him play the villain in the great drama. All for Love.

Spellbound, Mrs. Woodgers and her daughter watched the villain pursue his wicked way through three acts.

It was a great shock to Mrs. Woodgers to find she had harboured a villain beneath her roof. But worse was to come. In the last act the triumphant hero shot the villain through the heart, and he dropped dead in the paper snow.

Oh, mother! cried Miss Woodgers in a voice that was heard above the loud applause from the gods, whatever shall we do? They've killed our lodger!

THE RULING PASSION.

The cricket match Married versus Single was in progress. The Married innings had closed for a total of 39, towards which Smith, the local butcher, had contributed a lucky 20. The Singles had just commenced to bat when news of a local train disaster reached the ground, and Smith was noticed to look very worried.

What's the matter, Smith? a ked the captain.

Well, answered Smith, my wife was on that train.

Oh, dear, ejaculated the captain. Of course, you want to get away at once?

No, it isn't that, said Smith. But you see, if anything has happened to Mary, I ought to be playing for the single chaps.

SHARP'S SMART SCOOP.

They were discussing Mr. Sharp, the Needle King.

Well, at any rate, said the first man after a heated debate, he's a financial genius. Heard about his latest scoop?

No.

He split a cup of coffee over another man's coat, and——

Got out of paying for a new coat, I suppose, interrupted the listener in a bored, know-it-all tone.

No, my boy; he did better. He talked the other man into paying for the cup of coffee.

WHY THE WAITER WAS WORRIED.

With a smile on his rubicund features the hotel manager was enjoying forty winks. Trade was booming.—The place was full. Good!

Knocks on the door of his sanctum recalled him to earth. In staggered a perspiring waiter.

P-p-p-lease, sir, he stammered, I'm in a terrible fix. A gent, has just ordered roast mutton!

Well, what of it? snapped the manager. There's plenty of it, isn't there?

Y-es, sir, breathed the distracted knight of the napkin, but he's already had one portion for venison!

A SOFT ANSWER.

He was a literal-minded German tramcar conductor. The magistrate was examining him as a witness to a breach-of-the-peace case that occurred aboard his car.

You were on your platform, the justice said, and yet you state that the prisoner was behind you?

Ya.

Was the prisoner in the car?

Ya.

Well, then, he must have been in front of you.

Nein, said the man patiently; I am the conductor.

Then, exclaimed the magistrate, you were on the rear platform! The prisoner was in the car. Now how was he at the back of you.

The conductor smiled sweetly.

My back was turned, he said.

HE WAS LATE.

She had become engaged for the first time on the previous evening and love's young dream wrapped itself around her soul with the thickness of an eiderdown quilt; but she was bashful, and blushed and started like a trembling fawn whenever the name of her lover was mentioned.

I wanted so much to peep through the keyhole last night while you were in the parlor with Mr. Flipflop, remarked her little brother.

But like a good little boy, you didn't, did you?

No; the servant got there first.

UPSETTING THE LAW.

A youthful barrister looked somewhat contemptuously at a simple-looking agricultural laborer in the witness-boy, evidently, regarding the rustic as too small fry for his cross-examining skill. However, he began, Have you been married!

The witness, who stammered, said he had once.

And whom did you marry!

A w-w-woman, sir.

The barrister turned to one of his confreres and murmured Village idiot.

Come, come, my good man, he said to the witness, of course it was a woman! Did you ever hear of anyone marrying a man?

Yes, sir; p-please, my sister did! was the reply, and the village idiot was troubled no farther.

WIT OF THE WAITER.

The waiters who infest the cheap eating-houses of New York, and bawl their orders in a stentorian voice to the cook in the kitchen, vary the monotony of their own existence, and alleviate the conditions under which the customers must eat, by means of an ingenious and amusing gift of paraphrase. A New York paper has been collecting some of these restaurant cries.

Mutton broth in a hurry, says a customer. Baabaa in the rain! Make him run! shouts the waiter.

Beefsteak and onions, says a customer. John Bull! Make him a Guinea! shouts the waiter,

Where's my baked potato? asks a customer. Mrs. Murphy in a sealskin coat! shouts the waiter.

Two fried eggs; don't fry em too hard, says a customer. Adam and Eve in the garden! Leave their eyes open! shouts the waiter.

Poached eggs and toast, says a customer. Bride and groom on a raft! shouts the waiter.

Chicken croquettes, says a customer. Fowl ball! shouts the waiter.

Hash, says a customer. Gentleman wants to take a chance! shouts the waiter. I'll have hash, too, says the next customer. Another sport shouts the waiter.

Glass of milk, says a customer. Let it rain! shouts the waiter.

Frankfurters and sauerkraut, good and hot, says a customer. Fido, Shep, and a bale of hay, shouts the waiter; and let em sizzle!

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

A VILLAGE FESTIVAL.

I have been for my annual holiday, writes a correspondent, and to be certain of having a complete change. I chose a village as far removed from civilisation as possible. In this way you not only get change of air and scene, but entire change of habit and routine. As it was an interesting old place I am going to tell you about it. There is a very fine old Church dating back a long way one would judge from the quaint old tombs with which the Church yard is filled, many with all inscription entirely worn away other with the 17th century dates still decipherable. To this ancient edifice I wended my way on Sunday morning—and was much surprised when the preacher leaning over the edge of the pulpit informed the congregation in the most confidential manner, that next Sunday was "Clipping Sunday." He then proceeded to read out all sorts of special services: Then followed a most able discourse, I regret to say I was far too worried to attend to it. "Clipping Sunday" it certainly was not a Church festival or I should have heard of it before, what could it mean? Then suddenly light dawned, the Church-yard was intersected by footpaths bordered on either side with grand old yew trees each cut into one symetrical shape. Of course that must be it, it must be some sacred ceremony connected with the trees. However when I returned to my temporary home, I found out that it was an old world ceremony, connected with the school, guilds, and congregation, but what it all meant, and how it got such an extraordinary name no one could tell me, but I should see it all on the following Sunday. It seemed quite a long week waiting for the next Sunday, although the interval was most pleasantly filled. I took long country walks, setting out with the object of climbing one of the many hills that surround the place. These hills are no trouble to climb, there is so much to attract the attention on the way up. The hedges which are all very nigh are a marvel of colour, the departed roses have left such Large red berries in their place and so many of them, that their particular bit of hedge is a lovely splash of colour. Than the hawthorn not to be out done has covered the hedge with ruby berries which are so thick on the branches that they make the hedge positively obtrusive with colour. Blackberries have been very plentiful, how long black branches wave in the breeze, there were too many of them to be gathered—like apples, they do not pay for the trouble of gathering, and as you pass the orchards, the trees are gay with rosy cheeked apples, whilst the ground is strewn with rotting ones. By this time I have only a stiff bit of moorland to climb and then the top of the hill. What a view a succession of hills one higher than the other fading away into the blue distance, or in the near distance a large river winding away to a silver line and mountains forming a beautiful background, whilst town with tall church spires are dimly espied in the valley below. One thing I have missed in my wanderings. I have not seen any ferns—only ivy. Ivy everywhere, ivy which is such a beautifier, it climbs up and covers worn out old gate posts, it covers up unsightly walls and makes them beautiful. It climbs up houses making them look warm and picturesque, and here it grows in every hedge covering the banks and making them very pretty and fresh looking. Now, after this digression I must tell you of our clipping. The service was at three o'clock, long before that time every available space in the Church yard was filled with a well dressed crowd many coming in from the surrounding villages The sun was shining brightly, greatly adding to every one's enjoyment. The procession starts from the school and is headed by a band, followed by the choir and several clergymen, then follow boy scouts, girls friendly society with banners, more societies then the school children, the girls in white frocks with wreaths on their heads, they enter the Churchyard by the beautiful Lychgate singing a hymn and go all round the Church, the choir then takes its stand on a piece of grass by the belfry. There is a short service and address, then congregation, children and any one else who likes to join hands all round the Church singing such a pretty hymn, advancing a few steps every now and then to the Church walls and back again. After the singing of this hymn, the band leads the procession back to the school and that is the "clipping" service. It was a most impressive sight. But what it all means I cannot find out.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS AT THE COMEDY THEATRE.

Many new ideas to be gleaned from the dress worn in "The Marionettes," and they give grounds for hope that the coming fashions are to be prettier than those which are part. As may be supposed, Miss Marie Lohr is charmingly dressed throughout the play. A white ninon veiling palest pink satin is daintily arranged with horse shoe motifs of tiny roses, wrought in pink and blue silk. The corsage is draped to one tide, and the folds, are here held by one of these motifs, and the vertical bands of lace, which enrich the skirt below the knees, are each finished at the ends in the same manner. The craze for a top-sided effect, which has been noticeable during the last few months is here, to be seen on the sleeves, for the one is composed of ninon and the other is merely a motif of satin worn over an under-sleeve of draped ninon. A high waist-line is suggested by a series of the rose motifs. A gorgeous evening dress worn by Miss Marie Lohr is of pale yellow satin heavily embroidered in gold silk, white bugles, and seed pearls. A wide band of gold-coloured satin is carried from one shoulder in a diagonal line to the foot of the skirt, and is richly embroidered throughout. The other side of the corsage is of pale yellow chiffon embroidered in the same manner. The sleeves are of the kimono type, and the waist is swathed with a folded chiffon sash, in two shades of purple, which is knotted in front, and falls almost to the feet, there to be finished by gold and white bugled fringes. At the back a band of embroidered satin is carried from one shoulder to below the hip on the opposite, and it is here caught with a heavy motif of the embroidery. A long rounded train of yellow chiffon falls from the waist and is decorated with diagonal bands of yellow bead embroidery. The same embroidery edges the train.

OLD ROSE BROCADE.

Among other beautiful dresses is a very handsome old rose brocade, woven with a design in gold, which is worn by Miss Hassal. The corsage is arranged with a fichu of gold net worked with tarnished gold, after a design of rose sprays. The lace forms a band at the foot of the skrit, and is introduced at the edge of the sleeves. The back is decorated with two gold cords weighted by short fat tassels and big knots. These fall from the waist and finish a very beautiful dress. Another of Miss Hassall's dresses is of white satin, entirely veiled in white net, embroidered with large flowers in blue and white iridescent beads. The corsage is quite covered with the same embroidery and is relieved by the contrast of a narrow fold of orange-coloured satin which edges the decolletage. There are many other dresses deserving of description, and among them is a white satin worn by Miss Beckley and designed with a tunic and panel train. The corsage is arranged with lace to give a pinafore effect over a chemisette of tucked black chiffon, and the kimono sleeves are edged with a wide band of the lace and an edging of black chiffon. There is a long loose panel train of the chiffon edged with narrow white lace, and over it falls a straight band of black velvet. With this dress is worn a long wide stole of ermine edged with pleated chiffon, arranged in a scalloped fashion and lined with white satin. A wide bow of black velvet with long ends well spread out, is laid inside the stole at each end, and a similar bow decorates the big muff. There is also a huge hat of black velvet, turned up well in front against a small round crown, and trimmed with a huge plume of stiff black feathers.

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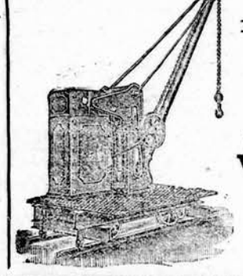

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Specially approved and recommended as a pure product by the BRITISH ANALYTICAL CONTROL.
A body formed to protect the food supplies of the public of the United Kingdom.
GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA. Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcoho it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6, 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break ecord.
‡1,620-off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

CONSIDER THE BENEFITS YOU OBTAIN FROM O.T.

O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

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Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other imflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimilation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies.

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

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Order a Bottle To-Day!

THE LABOUR UNREST.

Royal Commission on Railways.

The Royal Commission which has been inquiring into working of the Railway Conciliation Scheme of 1907 held its last sitting for the hearing of evidence on Oct. 3 at the Royal Commissions House, Old Palace Yard. Sir David Harrel, the Chairman, presided, and all the other Commissioners were present. The sitting was of short duration, only one witness being heard. At the close of the evidence the Chairman announced that the end of this stage of the labours of himself and his colleagues had been reached, and he hoped their report would not be unduly delayed. It will, at any rate, be eagerly and anxiously awaited.

THE IRISH STRIKES.

An offer of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to reinstate, on certain conditions, all the locomotive and permanent-way men who struck work and ninety per cent. of the traffic men has been accepted by the strikers, and duty on the line and at the various works is to be resumed as quickly as possible. The Midland Great Western men have accepted similar conditions, and a Dublin correspondent anticipates an early and of the timber strike and other minor labour disputes in that city. He indicates the seriousness of the injury caused to Irish trade by the strike and the significance of the companies' victory.

The Dublin bakers' strike shows symptoms of collapse. The master bakers have advertised for two hundred and fifty new hands, and there are a very large number of applicants for employment. They hope to be able within a day or two to meet the requirements of all their customers.

MINERS AND A STRIKE.

In his presidential address at the annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain at Southport on Oct. 3, Mr. Enoch Edwards, M. P., said it had been suggested that the miners were hastening towards a strike; but he believed that there was sufficient intelligence on their side, and, he hoped, on the side of the employers, to settle a disputed question without plunging the nation into a strike. The conference would be justified, however in forcing to the hilt the demaud of the miners for a minimum wage week by week.

The conference on Oct. 4 resolved to support the clause in the Mines Bill which prohibits the further employment of female labour on pit banks. The conference declared by ninety-three votes to thirty-five, in favour of a working week of five days. Resolutions were also passed in favour of a shorter notice to be given before a strike, and the simultaneous termination of agreements with coalowners with a view to facilitating a general stoppage.

RAILWAY SERVANTS CONFERENCE.

At the annual meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, which was opened in Carlisle on Oct. 2 Mr. Bellamy was re-elected president.

On Oct. 3 resolutions were passed in favour of the nationalisation of the railways and of the establishment by legislation of an eight hours working day for railwaymen.

At the resumed Congress on Oct. 4 the National Insurance Bill was severely criticised by several speakers, and a resolution was passed declaring that unless the amendments submitted by the Labour Party are accepted the measure will not satisfy the railwaymen of the country. In another resolution the Congress condemned the Government for permitting men of the Royal Eng. to work trains in Ireland during the strike, and declared that unless the railways are nationalised or Ministers cease to take one side in the dispute the society will consider the advisability of declaring a general railway strike. One speaker warned the Prime Minister that, if the Government adopt Russian methods, he must be prepared to meet the fate of M. Stolypin, but he afterwards explained that he was speaking generally and not mean that Mr. Asquith should be shot.

CARDIFF SHIPOWNERS.

Several leading firms of shipowners in Cardiff announce their intention to withdraw from the Cardiff Shipowners' Association, and other prominent firms are expected to follow their example. This action is the outcome of the surrender of the Association to the demands of the seamen in July. One of the shipowners who has given notice says that he has done so because the Association has ceased to be controlled by shipowners, who were outvoted by individuals who subordinated their shipowning interests to their other commercial interests. In their hurry to patch up peace of any cost the majority of the Association has imposed upon the shipowners of Cardiff an unfair wages agreement, penalising the port by fixing the wage rate a £5 per month as compared with £4 10s. at other places in the kingdom. This had caused on extension of the practice of signing on crews on the Continent, to the detriment of Cardiff. It is not improbable that the leading Cardiff shipowners will also withdraw from the Shipping Federation.

THE POSTAL EMPLOYES.

The perennial discontent of the postal and telegraph employes sought expression the other day through a deputation to Mr. Herbest Samuel. After laying before the Postmaster-General the grievances of 70,000 organised employes who exhibit "a growing discontent and bitterness," and putting forward a unanimous demand for another Select Committee of the House of Commons, the deputation received a somewhat severe "talking to" from Mr. Samuel.

The Postmaster-General said he had observed in the Press paragraphs which suggested that there were men in the Post Office service who contemplated following the recent example of some outside workers and engaging in a strike against the department. He knew that, that was not in the minds of the deputation such suggestion had been even hinted at that morning, and he was well aware that their committess contemplated no such proceeding but he believed there were some of the rank and file who were inclined to think that if whatever was requested was not straightway conceded they should with a light heart undertake a postal strike and who believed that the outcome would be that after a brief interval of dislocation a settlement would be reached, and that afterwards things would go on as before. Such an anticipation was incorrect, and if such events were to take place things would not go on as before. An established Civil servant under the Crown was in a different position a worker in outside industries, in that he had a high degree of security of tenure in his post. He had a reciprocal obligation not to withdraw his labour from the service of the State. And the immediate employer, the Postmaster General, was not the final court of appeal, but those concerned could have recourse to the House of Commons. He believed that if a postal strike were to occur, the country would demand, and in his opinion would rightly demand, that the Postmaster-General of the day, who ever he was, to whatever party he belonged should take such measures as would render a recurrence of such an event impossible, even if it it migat intensify the disclocation at the time. He would repeat and emphasise, that those words were not addressed to their committees, which consisted of responsible and thoughtful men, but were addressed only to those irresponsible individuals here and there in the postal service who might not fully appreciate the frealities of the situation. With regard to the grievances, Mr. Samuel to show that the Post Office was not after all such a bad employer compare with outside employment stated the result of a calculation made as to the effect on the ages of the staff of the National Telephone Company of their transfer to the State and of the extension to them of Post Office scales of pay. The 18,000 employes of the National Telephone Company would receive higher wages to the extent of £160,000 a year or nearly £10 per person, apart from any increase of expenditure due to reduction of hours and increase in leave and of other privileges.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

On the Jullundur Doab Railway the work of construction is actively proceeding. The headquarters of the Company are in Jullundur City and the line is being laid with Bradford Leslie pot sleepers.

The Chief Engineer, Mr. Bagley, has got out a good and economical design for the Sutlej Bridge and it is anticipated that the line will be completed and opened as early as possible.

INDIAN ARMY REDUCTION.

Home Comment.

On this subject "An Army Tutor" writes to the "Morning Post":—

Sir,—In an article on the reduction of the number of British officers with native regiments your military correspondent suggests that it would "ease the difficulty experienced at home in getting sufficient candidates for the Army." I believe that exactly the reverse of this will be the case. Judging from my own experience, I think I should not exaggerate in saying that thirty-five per cent. of those who go up for the Army do so in the hope of ultimately getting into the Indian Army, either by competition at Sandhurst or by transfer later. The abolition of transfer from British regiments will greatly reduce this number, and of this class only those will go up who have brains enough to give them a good chance of success in the competition. Moreover, the class most affected will be one which one would think it would be in the interest of the Service to preserve—that is, the sons of former officers, more or less connected with India, who can afford, by reason of the reduced fees charged at Sandhurst to officers, to send their sons to the Royal Military College, but cannot give them an allowance afterwards. This class will be practically eliminated.

Again, a clever boy is sent up to Woolwich in the hope that he may get sappers; if he fails and his father cannot afford to keep him in the gunners he has still had up to the present the chance of being able to live on his pay by obtaining a transfer to the Indian Army. In future parents will not run the risk. The change will, further, for similar reasons, diminish the already small supply of subalterns to the Special Reserve. It is at present cheaper for a civilian to send his son into the Army by this road than by Sandhurst, and a number of those with limited means are availing themselves of it, in the hopes of getting their sons transferred later on the Indian Army. This class also will be eliminated.

I believe, therefore, that the results of these changes will be to further reduce rather than to increase the supply of candidates for the Army, and those excluded will be principally those who often with Indian and Army family traditions knowing that they will be dependent for success upon their own exertions, would be likely to make the best officers and to make the Service their home.

Commenting on the above, "Commonsense" writes:—

Sir,—In confirmation of the marks made by "An Army Tutor" in a letter which appears under the above heading on the 20th ult., I would like to say that I know of more than one officer who has decided on the action "Army Tutor" indicates. Moreover, by the abolition of transfer to the Indian Army what money can the Indian Government expect to save? It simply means they must pay a great deal more to subalterns in British regiments in India or they won't get them. When I went up for the Army thirty-five years ago there were 800 men up for 100 vacancies. Over 50 of these got out to India to try, in the first instance, to live in a British regiment, but about 35 per cent. eventually went on later to the Indian Army. But now any such experiment of remaining on in a British regiment in India is known to be absolutely impossible, for the expense of living in India is a very different matter to what it was. Hence, now that transfer to the Indian Army is closed, the choice of two evils for the subaltern, if he joins the Army at all, is to soldier at home, where his allowance will go farther and he has the advantage of climate. So where do the Indian Government economise!

"Sexagenarian" writes to the "Army and Navy Gazette" on the same subject:—

Sir,—In a recent issue appears a letter from your own correspondent at Simla, in which he writes:—

"Rumours are afloat that the rduction in military expenditure, which I mentioned in a recent letter, will take the from of a reduction of the establishment of British officers in Indian regiments. The numbers will probably be reduced from fourteen to ten. This will have a very serious effect on those officers in the British Service who had applied to transfer to the Indian Army. It is improbable that any transfers will be allowed for some considerable time to come, by which period the present applicants will be over age."

In the interest of the officers of the British Service already on the waiting list for appointment to the Indian Army, it is to be devoutly hoped either that the rumours of reduction are unfounded, of that, if true, some other means will be found for limiting the number of appointments to the Indian Army than the one indicated by your correspondent.

I would point out that though a number of appointments to the Indian Army are given annually to both Sandhurst and the Universities, none are ever given to either Woolwich or the Special Reserve: such of these young officers who are desirous of entering the Indian Army having no other means of doing so than by passing the lower standard examination in Hindustani and applying for appointment after one year's regimental duty in India. This, it seems, is an invidiuous distinction which it would be well to remedy in opportuning appointments to the Indian Army in the future. But at present I am only concerned with the grave injustice that would be done to the young officers already on the waiting list for appointment to the Indian Army if the prognostications of your correspondent are realised. With the exception of such of them as were at Sandhurst, these men are officers of the cavalry and infantry who obtained their commissions from the Special Reserve, and officers of the Royal Artillery both of whom, as stated above, had no other means of getting into the Indian Army. And without any exception they have, one and all—on the strength of the regulations for obtaining transfer to the Indian Army after the wants of the unattached list men have been met—studied and passed the lower standard (some havin passed the higher standard also) in Hindustani, and been patiently waiting their turn.

If it is intended to appoint no more officers from this source, let this be notified, and no fresh applicants admitted. But let the claims of all those already on the waiting list be recognised; and in order to find places for them a reduced number of Indian Army appointments to Sandhurst and the Universities might temporarily be made; if necessary—say, twenty from the former and six from the latter each half-year. Such action would inflict no hardship on anyone, and would be a mere act of justice to the body of officers referred to, some of whom if now debarred from appointment to the Indian Army by the drastic measures adumbrated by your correspondent, when before they had every reason to expect their turn would come before they reached the limiting age, would, from sheer pecuniary inability to remain in the British Army, be compelled to resign their commissions, and be thus lost to the Service altogether.

It may be added that many of those on the waiting list are the sons of officers of the Indian Army or of civilians who have spent the best part of their lives in India in the service of the State, and that they, therefore, on this ground also have strong claims to consideration.

MISS FLORENCE MENKMEYER.

This talented pianiste and world famed-soprano will give a musical, recital Miss Menkmeyer has undertaken to sing several operatic selections of a high order, in costume, to, in fact, reproduce scenic numbers of high class operatic order. Miss Menkmeyer's credentials are certainly quite unimpeachable, both in their quality and in their representative nature. Mr. Sutherland Edwards, of London, describes her as a "colossal genius". Anton Rubinstein, himself a king among pianists, says that "her technique is perfect, and her play from the soul." Paolo Tosti writes of her "that she can do more with her left hand alone than many pianists with both." Dr. Max Nordan adds his voice in approbation by stating that her performances "are almost superhuman," and adding that "she possesses the greatest depth of feeling, the most dazzling technique, and is the embodiment of the poetry of music." Of her power as a singer, the "Handelsblad" of Amsterdam writes: "Not alone as a pianist of the highest order, but also as a vocalist gisted with a beautiful soprano voice, Mdlle. Florence Menkmeyer, in her concert last night at Odeon, scored a great success."

THE TOULON DISASTER.

Funeral of the Victims.

Paris, Oct. 3.

The funeral of the victims of the accident which resulted in the loss of the "Liberte" on September 25, took place at Toulon to-day, and was attended by President Fallieres, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Marine, and other members of the Cabinet, besides numerous Senators, Deputies, and high Government officials. In addition to the British Naval Attache in Paris, Captain Kelly, who attended with his colleagues, the Naval Attaches of other Powers, there were present Admiral Sir Edmund Poe and the officers of his Majesty's ship "Exmouth," the flagship of the Mediterranean Fleet, who represented the British Navy.

The train which conveyed M. Fallieres and his party arrived at Toulon at 9.10, and the presence in the town of the President of the Republic was announced by a salute of 101 guns. A procession was formed to the place d'Armes, where the 24 ammunition wagons on which were placed the 200 coffins of the dead sailors had been drawn up. The Absolution was pronounced by the Bishop of Frejus and Toulon—this ceremony, it may be recalled was performed before the arrival of the President in the case of the victims of the disaster to the Iena four years ago—and the funeral procession advanced through numerous and sorrowing crowds to the place of interment. A slight panic occured for a few moments by the collapse of a ladder, on which some of the public had clambered to see the procession just at the moment when M. Fallieres's carriage was passing.

THE FUNERAL ORATION.

The first funeral speech was delivered by the President of the Republic, who spoke of the appalling tragedy which had caused the death of hundreds of brave men, who had not even the consolation of dying with arms in their hands. He also dwelt upon the manifestations of International solidarity which the disaster had called forth.

Admiral Bellue, commanding the second squadron spoke a word of special thanks to Admiral Poe and the officers of his Majesty's ship "Exmouth," who had by their presence expressed the sympathy of the British Navy with the French in its terrible loss.

Absolute secrecy is maintained by the Commission which, under Admiral Gaschard, is holding an inquiry into the causes of the explosion on the "Liberte." Among the large sums of money which are being subscribed from all sides for the relief of the families of the victims is a contribution of £40 from his Royal Highness the Duc de Montpennier who is a lieutenant in the French Navy. Several of the contributions are intended to be divided between the bereaved families and the cost of the projected new battleship which is to take the place of the Liberte.

DANGER OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE.

An exhaustive examination of the merits and defects of the French naval explosive known as the "B" powder (the spontaneous combustion of which is believed to have caused the destruction of the "Liberte" at Toulon last month) has been made by the naval expert of the "Figaro." His conclusion confirm the view that, in view of the imperfect knowledge at to the properties of the powder, all the stocks of old ammunition ought to have been landed instead of being left on board the ships to be used up for target practice.

It has long been known that the high explosive used in the French navy was liable to undergo a sort of decomposition in course of time, but there was great difference of opinion as to what that time was, and to what extent the change was hastened by heat and moisture. At first the experts maintained that the powder would remain good indefinitely if the temperature of the magazines did not exceed 35deg. Centigrade, but in course of time they were led to reduce this limit to 30 and then to 25deg. It would be absolutely impossible in practice to keep the holds at such low temperatures unless it be admitted that the ships are to be made for the powder and not the powder for the ships.

ORGANIC BODIES.

Other experts maintain that the powders in question, of which the basis is gun-cotton or nitrocellulose, are not really chemical compounds but organic bodies, and as such always liable to undergo change, and that a period must arrive when the products of this change or decomposition obtain the upper hand and produce a violent reaction, causing immediate deflagration. It was discovered some years ago that this decomposition could be considerably retarded by the use of a chemical known as diphenylamine, and the manufacture of powder containing this substance was begun for the army as far back as July, 1907, but the navy did not begin to receive any of this comparatively safe powder until about a month ago.

Even these new powders are guaranteed for only four years; and some of the unlucky "Liberte's" stock is stated to have been ten years old.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1911-1912:—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1911—			
Weight in ounces..	291579	51868	240011
Value in rupees...	180 5699	2954209	15081490
To the end of the month of July 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces..	1569757	207760	1361997
Value in rupees...	96585178	11845969	84740505
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of July 1911—			
Weight in ounces.	4880955	3909266	971689
Value in rupees....	8230231	7825033	405198
To the end of the month of July 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	22081869	9532689	12558180
Value in rupees...	37292686	17433131	19859555
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of June 1911—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	26;65930	1027242	15986688
To the end of the month of June 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	133879159	29279099	104600060

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1911-1912.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of July 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	4649681	4649681
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1224746	525752	1750498
Defective coins (New Five Cents) received for remintingfrom Straits Government	.....	12189	12189
Defective coins (New Ten Cent pieces) received for remintingfrom Straits Government	.....	6095	6095
	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of July 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	16961128	16961928
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	4033985	2726305	6810290
New Five Cents.....	.....	24378	24378
New Ten Cents.....	.....	12190	12190
New Twenty Cents..	.....	6095	6095
	Coined and Examined. In the month of July 1911 Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	2293670	2293670
Rupees	196003	.....	196003
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees).....	80001	119944	199945
Five cents (Tale).....	.....	91528	91528

SPORTING NEWS.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Matches for 1911-12.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The following musketry matches are open for competitions during the year 1911-1912:—

(1) His Excellency the Viceroy's prizes.—His Excellency, the Viceroy, is pleased to present the following musketry prizes to be competed for by volunteer corps.

(a) A silver cup to be competed for by railway volunteer corps.

(b) A silver cup to be competed for by non-railway corps.

(c) Bronze medals to the members of the winning teams of (a) and (b).

(2) His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's prizes. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to present the following musketry prizes.

(a) A silver cup for Indian troops.

(3) Brook Bond Company's prizes.—Messrs. Brooke Bond & Co., Ltd., have been good enough to present a silver challenge cup and a purse of Rs. 300 to be competed for annually by British regular troops throughout India. Should the cup be won three years in succession by the same unit it will become that unit's property. The purse will be divided among the members of the winning team.

(4) The Cawnpore Woolen Mills Company's prizes.—The Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company has been good enough to present a silver cup valued Rs. 500 and a purse of Rs.300 to be competed for by Indian troops including the Imperial Service Troops throughout India. The cup will become the property of the officer's mess of the winning regiment and the purse will be divided among the members of the winning team.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

The following are the results of Home Football Matches played in mail week:—

	Points.		Points.
United Services ...	4	aBlackheath ...	0
a Harlequins ...	29	Bedford	19
aOld Alleynians ...	17	Richmond ...	3
Gloucester ...	13	aLondon Welsh ...	0
a London Scottish ...	42	Services (Chatham)...	0
a St. Thomas's Hospital ...	16	Rosslyn Park ...	6
a Newport ...	18	Old Merchant Taylors.	5
aSwansea ...	8	Plymouth ...	0
aCardiff ...	25	Bristol	0
aDevon Albion ...	16	Leicester ...	0
aCheltenham ...	8	Stroud	0
aGlinperford ...	13	Bridgwater Albion ...	0
aCoventry ...	31	Nuneaton ...	4
aNorthampton ...	32	Birkenhead Park ...	5
a Headingley ...	22	Manchester ...	8
Glinderford ...	10	Gloucester ...	8
aPontypool ...	3	Newport	0
aPlymouth ...	11	Leicester ...	3

ASSOCIATION.

THE LEAGUE:—Division I.

	Goals.		Goals.
aBradford City ...	1	Bolton Wanderers ...	0
aWest Bromwich Albion ...	2	Aston Villa ...	2
aMiddlesbrough ...	4	Preston North End ...	2
Notts County ...	1	aBury ...	0
aBlackburn Rovers.	2	Manchester United ...	2
aExverton ...	2	Newcastle United ...	0
Liverpool ...	2	aSunderland ...	1
aWoolwich Arsenal.	1	Oldham Athletic ...	1
aSheffield Wednesday ...	4	Tottenham Hotspur ...	0
aManchester City ..	0	Sheffield United ...	0

THE LEAGUE.—Division II.

	Goals.		Goals.
aClapton Orient ...	4	Leicester Fosse ...	1
aChelsea ...	1	Gainsborough Trinity ...	0
aBarnsley ...	1	Burnley ...	1
aHull City ...	5	Bradford ...	1
aNotts Forest ...	1	Grimsby Town ...	0
aBlackpool ...	1	Derby County ...	0
Hundersfield Town.	2	Stockport County ...	0
aGlossop ...	1	Fulham ...	1
aWolverhampton Wanderers ...	3	aBristol City ...	0
aBirmingham ...	4	Leeds City ...	3

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

	Goals		Goals.
Luton ...	1	aBrentford ...	0
aExeter City ...	1	Queen's Park Rangers ...	1
aPlymouth Aroyls..	1	Swindon Town ...	1
aCrystal Palace ...	1	Brighton & Hove Albion.	1
aMillwall ...	3	aNew Brompton ...	1
aNorwich City ...	2	Stoke ...	1
aSouthampton ...	2	Northampton ...	1
aReading ...	1	Bristol Rovers ...	1
aWatford ...	2	West Ham United ...	0
aLeyton ...	1	Coventry City ...	0

aHome Team.

The Scottish League beat the Southern League at Glasgow on Monday by three goals to two.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st July 1911	...Rs. 61,972
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 12,904
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st July 1911	...Rs. 61,972
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 12,904

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st July 1911	...Rs. 23,792
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 972
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st July 1911	...Rs. 23,792
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 972

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st July 1911 ...	...Rs. 9,142
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 2,111
Total earnings from 1st July to 31st July 1911	...Rs. 9,142
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 2,111

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 23rd Sept. 1911	...Rs. 8,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 894
Total earnings from 1st July to 23rd Sept. 1911	...Rs.1,28,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 14,526

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 16th October.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 14th Oct. 1911, by Council Bills	a £12,877,598
Balance to be remitted from 15th Oct. 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 4,280,702

a Of this sum £1,338,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne.—Sold by all Chemists

THE BATTLESHIP "KING GEORGE V."

Enlarged and Improved "Orion."

In the battleship "King George V.," which was launched at Portsmouth on Oct. 9, by Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the increase in size over that of the vessel which preceded her, and which has been characteristic in each ship constructed at the port since the Dreadnought, has been continued. The new vessel is therefore an enlarged and improved type of the "Orion." Nothing official concerning the ship has been, or will be, obtainable, and consequently any description of her must necessarily be of a strictly non-official character. From what is known, however, the following particulars will be found to be substantially correct.

It is understood that in all essential details, such as the gun power and the number and position of the guns in the ship, the arrangements in the "King George V." will be similar to those in the "Orion." The new vessel is, however, 15ft. longer with 6in. more beam, and displaces about 1,500 more tons than her predecessor, as it is believed that the length of the "King George V." is 555ft. between the perpendiculars 596ft. over all, with a beam of 89ft, and that her displacement when completed will be about 24,000 tons, her launching weight being approximately 9,000 tons. The machinery is to be of the Parsons steam turbine type working four shafts and four propellers, capable of developing a shaft power of 31,000 horse power giving a speed of 21 knots. The steam is to be furnished from 18 water-tube boilers.

ARMAMENT.

The main armament will consist of 10 13·5-inch guns disposed in five turrets, two in each turret, the turrets being placed in the centre line of the ship, and giving a broadside fire of 10 guns, and ahead and astern a fire of four, the second and fourth turrets being raised to enable the guns to fire over the first and fifth. The secondary armament for repelling torpedo attacks will be the latest type of 4in. guns, which will be mounted under armour, the increased weight of the vessel enabling better protection to be given.

The "King George V." will have one mast, and three submerged torpedo tubes for firing the 21in. torpedo. A detail in which the new ship will differ from the "Orion," and other previous vessels of the "all big gun" type, will be in the berthing accommodation of the officers and men, which in the King George. V. will revert to the pre-Dreadnought days, the officers being again berthed in the after part of the ship and the men in the forward part, as it has now been found that his arrangement answers best. In consequence of this riversion the vessel is fitted with an Admiral's stern walk, which no battleships built in recent years have carried.

NEW DREADNOUGHTS.

In its issue of Oct. 6 "Engineering" stated that the Admiralty have invited private firms to submit tenders by the end of the month in connection with the construction of four battleships. Two of these battleships, with their machinery, will be built in private works, and prices are asked for hull and machinery; while two will be constructed respectively at the Portsmouth and Devonport dockyards, and engineering firms are asked to submit prices for the construction of the Parsons turbine machinery and the Babcock or Yarrow water-tube boilers for these.

One more armoured ship is included in the programme for the current year and this will be a cruiser of the Lion type, to be built by contract, and to complete a cruiser fleet unit of four such vessels of 28-knot speed, with practically the fighting power of battleships. The other three vessels are, of course, the "Lion," the "Princess Royal" and the "Queen Mary."

The new battl-ships will resemble the four ships of the "King George V." class, all to be launched within the next three or four months, although it is probable that an advance will be made in connection with the torpedo-repelling guns. There will be a slight increase in displacement to over 24,000 tons, and the horse-power will be increased to 29,000 s.h.p. in order that the same speed of 21 knots may be easily realised.

The trials of the "Ferret," torpedo-boat destroyer, completed at the works of Messrs. J. S. White and Co. at Cowes were carried out on October 11, the vessel afterwards proceeding to Portsmouth, where she is to be commissioned with a full crew for service in the Seventh Destroyer Flotilla, which is to consist of the vessels of the "Acheron" class.

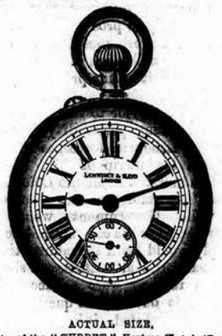
THE "TURRET" NICKEL KEYLESS WATCH

As supplied to His Majesty's Forces for use in all parts of the World.

Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

PRICE Rs. 10 only.

EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER.



THOROUGHLY RELIABLE.

ACTUAL SIZE.

The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of unusual excellence, jewelled in 15 holes, and for

HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE

is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Re. 2-8 extra.

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WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

No writer tires using a Waverley. Its enticing action, smooth turned-up point and durability make it the best nib—the World's Favourite. Beware of Imitations.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, at all their Branches.

Icilma FLUOR CREAM

ENGLAND'S PREMIER TOILET CREAM

Contains the marvellous tonic water from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to healthy action, the only way to Beauty. Snowy, fragrant, greaseless—prevents roughness and redness—cools and refreshes the skin—and cures insect bites. NEVER grows hair.

Of leading Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENG.

A Clergyman

Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things go, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes."

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria.

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE

Empire of India Life Office

WITH THOSE OF

ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

Managers.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the WORLD over.

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,

REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TARACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. KEMP & Co., Limited; &c.,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Venice S. N. Coy's steamer 'Barbarigo' 2,821 tons Captain A. Edispello, arrived here to-day from Venice Sept. 21, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 16 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer "Linga" 915 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer "Achlibsten" 2,819 tons Captain J. E. Galt, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer "Iskra" 2,655 tons Captain Dobrivich will sail to-day for Hamburg and Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B. and P. S. N.. Coy's steamer "Khosrou," 2,410 tons Captain J Hannah, sailed yesterday for Red Sea ports and Jeddah with 909 pilgrims.

The Hansa Line steamer "Reichenfels" 2,906 tons, Captain D. Kloppenberg, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The Anchor Line steamer 'Scindia" 3,253 tons, Captain W. Kelso will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer "Kinross" 2,652 tons, Captain G. Dracup, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has issued the following notice:—From 7th to about 22nd November, 1911, the unattended Bombay floating light-vessel will be withdrawn from her station and replaced by a light-vessel painted red and having three masts by day—She will carry a red ball at the main-mast-head by night—She will exhibit a white light revolving once in every 20 seconds at a height 36 feet above the waterline, visible all round the horizon at a distance in clear weather of 10 miles.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
H I M S Hardinge ...Comdr... ..Luck .....Troopship
H I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
H I M S Investigators...Capt. G N Forteath...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus .....Comdr C P B Powell.....R Navy
Dongola.....Capt Spicer.....Transport
Ujina .....3126 Hill ..... do Str'am.
Manta .....5905 Vibert ...Marseilles...28 10...P & O Co
Barbarigo.....Edispello .....Venice.....Sept 21...

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 20

Brilliant Bque ...3609 Grant .....Philadelphia... Standard Oil Co
Dalton Hall .....2264 Gorst .....T M & Co
Dwarka.....759 Moxon..... .....M M & Co
Ellen .....2474 Jacobsen...Calcutta ..19-10 ...M M & Co
Landaura .....2157 abbott .....M M & Co
Licdala.....2183 Tallent ....M M & Co
Madura.....1273 Pratt ....M M & Co
Persia .....4155 Haywar t...London . 2110...P & O Co
Springbara.....3178 Williams ...Calcutta ...A Yule &Co
Virawa.....2176 Emmett ....M M & Co
Zanoni..... .....2477 Damer.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 20.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Casts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
G&R Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	25-10	P & O S N Co
F Nawab	2041	Elliott	Jeddah	2-11	Turner Morrison & Co
G Sha Ameer	1921	Cusock	Jeddah	1-11	Bo & H S N Co
K Iddesleigh	2532	McCutcheon	Hull		W & A Graham & Co
L Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Jeddah	20-10	Bo H S N Co
M Norkowna	1074	Jones	Jeddah	25-10	B & H S N Co
O Galles	555	Wratt	Repairing	27-10	Mackintosh & Co
Q Majidi	Geddie	Jeddah	32-10		B P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Iskra	2655	Dobrevich	Dunkirk	27-10	J Mackintosh & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	31 10	W & A Graham & Co
3 E F Ferdinand	3813	Cobol	Kobe, 25-10		A L S N Co
6 Rysbergen	2230	Burgen	Rotterdam	22-10	T M & Co
7 Koerber	3164	Foresti	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
8 Berbera	3988	Lemarchand	Antwerp	1-11	M M & Co
10&11 Assaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai		P & O S N Co

H W P D

Mahanadi	548	Ahmed	Mangalore	21-11	B S N Co Ld
Satrunjee	5 7	Hossein	N F	N F	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Ahmed	Kepsirisg	Bo S N Co	
Bahaduri	829	G Ahmed	N F	B S N Co	
Juba	184	Dawood	N F	B S N Co	

M W D D

Langbank	2966	Rout	Port Said	N F	W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	From
20	Mantua	Vibert	London, Sept 29
	Barbarigo	Edesfiello	Venice, Sept 21

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Aricsto	Bradley	Hull via Kchi
	Oyjon Maru	Tozawa	Kobe &c
	Landaura	Owen	Calcutta
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	Achlibster	Galt	Calcutta
	Khosrou	Hannah	Jeddah, &c
	Reichenfels	Kloppenberg	Hamburg, &c
	Kenross	Dracup	Calcutta
	Islanda	Peck	Bushire

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday:—
Steamer Scindia, Kelso, for Liverpool, &c.
" Iskra, Dobrevich, for Hamburg, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens passed Port Said on the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Scindia s—1,007 cwts myrabollams, Wadji Becher.
FOR LONDON.
Mantua s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Wagji Becher; 200 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 250 cwts raisins, T Kanjee; 1,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR HULL.
Iddesleigh s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Wagji Becher; 3,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.
FOR VENICE.
Koerber s—1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR ANTWERP.
Berbera s—2 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 57 cwts tin scrap, J G Sheth and Co.
Rysbergen s—50 bales cottonfly, J C Tadiwalla.
FOR TRIESTE.
Koerber s—25 3-4 tons teakwood scantlings, Mckenzies Saw Mills Ld.
FOR HONGKONG.
Delta s—4 cwts gendahorns, M H E Ellias; 200 boxes silver coins, The Chartered Bank of I A and Caina; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha Ld; 10 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co.
E F Ferdinand s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Delta s—12 chests opium, M Gajanand; 23 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Delta s—122 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Coy; 12 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha Ltd.
E F Ferdinand s—31 1-2 cwts gum Arabic, A Allurakhia and Co.
FOR MOJI.
Delta s—8 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha Ld.

The coming season says the "Daily Mail" will see the introduction of a new round dance, the Valse Mazurka, which is composed of valse and mazurka steps, which bids fair to stand high in popular favour, and to occupy a prominent place on programmes. The new dance is said to be extremely graceful, and it will, therefore, be all the more refreshing after the barndoor dances and other romps of that description that have been in vogue of recent years.

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The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1911.

TO BE ISSUED DEC. 15.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will contain the following among other Stories:-

THE THREE NECKLACES,
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

THE BANKER AND THE BREACHES BUOY,
By
JOCELYN CLIFFE HYNE.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THOMEE.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUTSTATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL,
By
TOM GALLON.

A ROPE OF SNOW,
By
FRED M. WHITE.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH,
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK.

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

Application for advertisement space should be made at once to GENERAL MANAGER.

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For Candidates Preparing for Examinations in Pianoforte Playing.
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THE MUSIC STUDENT'S COPY BOOK Containing the necessary HINTS & EXAMPLES on the writing of musical notation for Private Study and all Examinations.
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MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed box 203, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 21st October, 1911.

POLITICAL SOCIALISM IN AUSTRALIA.

It will be remembered that six months ago, Mr. Fisher's Cabinet was rather badly defeated on a referendum to the electors which proposed to centralise all equitable authority touching wages rates and industrial disputes in the Federal High Court. And as a corollary to this idea it was intended to nationalise industries, and place them under the control of the State with a view to preventing the formation of private trusts. But the voters rejected both suggestions, and as the balloting showed that there had been large defections in the ranks of the Labour party, public interest throughout the Commonwealth centres upon the attitude of the Caucus towards a situation which threatened to upset its dominancy. The ebullient members of Mr. Fisher's following declared for compulsory measures with a view to healing the cleavage, but it soon became manifest that coercion was more likely to produce further desertions when a fresh appeal is made to the verdict of the ballot boxes. For these two questions constitute the principal plank in the Socialist platform, and unless matters can be adjusted prior to the next election there is a strong probability of a general rout of the Labourite forces, as Liberalism under the leadership of Mr. Deakin is winning adherents in all the Colonies. The Premier, therefore, recently announced that "the Government would make another appeal to the country and he hoped the reply would be in the affirmative and that meanwhile all differences should be composed if they were to succeed." As repression is out of the question for the reason already stated, it has been resolved to apply an emollient in the form of fresh concessions to the proletariat with the object of luring it back to full allegiance to the Caucus which poses as the faithful friend and ally of working class interests. The first of these is the practical acceptance by the party leaders of a proposed reduction—without a corresponding decrease in wages—in the length of the working day and a promise to legislate on the point, if a favourable reply is given to the referenda. But another and immediate concession has been made which is far more likely to aid in the restoration of the shattered fortunes of the party. This is Unionist preference in all the departments of the Commonwealth, when it is hoped it may spread to all industrial concerns under private control. As construed in a recent debate in the Federal Parliament, it means that in filling up vacancies in the public services priority is to be given to men belonging to the various Unions with which Australia is fairly honeycombed, while one Cabinet Minister has exceeded this interpretation by issuing a circular which practically authorises the dismissal of all employes who are not members of these powerful associations. It appears that in accordance with the terms of an Act passed last year, the Courts are empowered to give this preference under certain conditions, but this concession though manifestly unfair to non-union men, differs essentially from the situation it is now sought to produce, which is in reality a bid from the Caucus for accessions to the Labourite party. This was the view taken by the opposition who raised a no confidence debate against the Ministry, which although easily defeated by the Labourite cohort, served its purpose by revealing to the Australians the newest form of tyranny to which they are to be subjected.

In this connection it is interesting to observe some features of the situation in New Zealand, the pioneer in the advanced form of political democracy which are now being grafted upon the constitution of the neighbouring Commonwealth. According to correspondence appearing in the local newspapers, "the devilish ingenuity of its Parliamentary legislation has resulted in the enchainment of nine-tenths of the industries by the Arbitration Courts, and it only requires that of forming to be throttled and then the whole thing will collapse under the fearful burden we carry." That finale seems to be arriving through the medium of these institutions, one of which was recently occupied in hearing summonses against a number of orchardists who were charged with selling the surplus produce of their gardens! It appears that there is a fixed wage standard for nurserymen and if for any reason it is disregarded their employers are liable to punishment for the "illicit" sale of fruit grown under conditions not contemplated by laws having spoliation for their objective, "by every form of taxation which ingenuity can devise and to apply the money so extorted to coddling the improvident in order to secure their political support." New Zealand is often pictured as an ideal domicile for retired Anglo-Indians, and any of this class who may be considering its possibilities as a future residence will do well to take note of these remarkable conditions, which are not designed to promote the personal happiness of those who have been accustomed to a greater amount of freedom than they are likely to obtain under its democratic protectorate.

But if the Labourites retain office and succeed in obtaining a reversal of the recent referendum verdict, the Commonwealth will soon surpass its old protagonist in the application of Socialist ideals, and Australia will then become a more uncomfortable place of residence than the Dominion in the Pacific, for there are abundant indications that Mr. Fisher and the Caucus mean to legislate for fresh adjustments in an economic situation which is already half-strangled by the law-making proclivities of the Federal Parliament. For example, the issue of currency notes on a totally inadequate gold reserve, is now to be followed by the creation of a State Bank with a charter which will give it full control over the Federal finances and enable its official directorate to advance loans to private individuals on much easier terms than they can obtain from the existing institutions. Its projected advent is viewed with considerable alarm by those who can visualise the risks of coming socialistic finance, and this feeling is being manifested by the withdrawal of British capital from some of the Colonies in which it is an influential factor in the promotion of industrial and pastoral progress. At present the marvellous prosperity of Australia is a theme upon which its newspapers and public orators dwell with excusable pride, but if the Caucus is going to tamper with the national finances and arouse the apprehensions of the British plutocracy, there will be a rapid collapse in this pleasant situation. And if to this probability the formation of the gigantic State Industrial Trust and the substitution of a Union for the present Commonwealth be superadded—which are the principal objectives of the Labourites,—it may well be doubted whether Australia will continue to hold its present exalted position among the self-governing units of the Empire. These are salient points in its current history: the future will depend upon the second verdict which the voters will presently give upon the referenda, and the ensuing general elections, for success in both of which the Caucus is using its utmost endeavours, supplemented by the most alluring concessions and promises of legislation for the speedy arrival of a proletariat millenium.

AN UNPOPULAR MOVEMENT.

The Zoroastrian Conference was only organised eighteen months ago and has held only one session of a few days so far. It intends to hold its second session to-day, but though it is a new and almost untried body the Parsi community does not seem to have taken kindly to it at all. Protests against it have been growing of late rather numerous from various associations of this city as well as communities in the mofussil, and this week they culminated in a large meeting of Bombay Parsis where the conference, its objects and methods were vigorously denounced. We do not wish to enter here into the merits of the case for or against this conference movement, but only note that the opposition to it is very widespread. One thing is perfectly clear, and that is that the community at large does not want the new body to gain a footing among them. One very significant feature of the opposition to it is that among its present most hostile critics are many of those who at first were sympathetic and even helped in the movement when it was started last year. There must then have happened a good deal since its inauguration in April of last year to alienate these sympathisers and even to make them its strong opponents. A large part of the community, it must be said, was against the movement from the beginning, chiefly because it looked with strong distrust upon the aims of its prime movers who were credited rightly or wrongly with having esoteric designs of reforming religion on radical lines. The Gatha Society, which has latterly come to be looked upon by the community much as the Tubingen School was by the orthodox Christians, punished many of its moving spirits who also had taken a pronounced part in favour of proselytism in the controversy which lately agitated the community. The objects of the conference were harmless enough, as it is stated that it will "work on the lines of progress in accordance with the spirit of the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion." But the fear that the spirit of the teachers of that religion will be interpreted as the Gatha Society was believed widely to interpret it seized upon many Parsis and they refused to have anything to do with the body. In short the fear of rationalism was present in the minds of a great majority of the community, and they vigorously opposed a movement which they believed to be detrimental to their faith. Hence the scenes of disturbance and hostility that were witnessed at its first sitting last year. The leaders of the Conference had this initial prejudice of the great mass of the community against them and they would have done well to remove it by conciliation. They had great enthusiasm for religious reform, but overlooked the fact that reform is best brought about by conciliation and compromise and by having the masses as much as possible with them in their up-hill work. In the present mood of the community proselytizing zeal for instance, would do harm rather than good to any movement intended to benefit the Parsis. Yet foremost among the leaders of the movement are even those who took a leading part in the bitter controversy about admitting prosolytes. One of its secretaries as well as its President of this year, were plaintiffs in the famous High Court case against the Parsi community as represented by its Trustees of the Panchayet. The community thus look with suspicion on a movement engineered by persons who took part against it and launched it upon a lawsuit which has cost it a lakh and a half. A good compromise was suggested that the Conference should for the present refrain from handling controversial religious subjects upon which the community was divided. But this "modus vivendi" did not recommend itself to the enthusiasts of the Conference. The community thereupon increased its opposition, and nearly everywhere invitations to send delegates to the coming session of the Conference have been declined So the Conference at its sessions this year will have very few representatives of various associations both here and in the mofussil. This seems sad, for the movement if properly conducted, is capable of much good, especially in social, economic and industrial matters which are also among its objects.

THE AMERICANS' NEW MOVE.

The question of fiscal reciprocity between the United States and Canada having been disposed of, we immediately hear of an attempt to establish closer commercial relations between the United States and Australia. This, however, is no political move—not at least, at the present stage—but a friendly arrangement between commercial men, and in this instance it has been the British dominion, which has made the first advance. It is reported that an emissary from Sydney has been touring North America with a view to securing the aid of American business men in the development of the Commonwealth. He has received a cordial response and the Spokane Chamber of Commerce is organising a deputation to visit Australia and New Zealand to inquire into the economic and trade prospects of those dominions. No effort is being spared to make the effect of the investigation as widespread as possible for representative men are being invited from every state in the Union, and it is expected that about one hundred will compose the party. The itinerary is very comprehensive including the Fiji Islands, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queens, land, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, returning via Auckland New Zealand. The party will spend twenty-eight days in Australia, and looking at the enormous ground which they propose to cover, as well as to the wide scope of the inquiries which they intend to make, they will have to get ahead with a little more than the proverbial hustle, if they expect to "win through." Not only do they intend to know all there is to be known about imports and exports and openings for capital, but they intend to make a complete study of the municipal politics of the cities and townships, which they visit. Presumably twenty-eight days is as much as an American hustler can spend away from his business, and probably if the one hundred split themselves into sections they will—although they will still have their hands full—be able to collect a vast store of information. It is hoped that afterwards it will be arranged that a similar deputation from America will visit the United States. A scheme of such extent, and commenced with the thoroughness and comprehensiveness, which this displays, is a momentous movement, the magnitude of the results of which it is impossible to foresee. How far it is desirable for America to supply capital for the development of Australia, it is for British capitalists very seriously to consider. But it will be strange if, without the complications arising in the case of Canada from the close proximity of the two nations, America and Australia cannot find new channels of trade which will be to each other's mutual advantage.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will hold a Council meeting at Delhi on Monday and will proceed to Dehra Dun on the 24th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Moldavia" with the outward mails of the 13th instant passed Suez at 1 p.m. on Thursday.

MR. F. L. SPROTT returned to Bombay from Home yesterday, and resumed charge of the office of Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust.

LADY HARDINGE will leave Simla on the 22nd for Dehra Dun.

THE meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council will be held at Delhi on the 23rd instant.

THE Decimal Association announces that a weights and measures law, rendering the use of the metric system compulsory in Bosnia-Herzegovina will come into force on the 1st September, 1912. No country, which has reformed its weights and measures, has ever adopted the British system, nor has any country which has introduced the metric system ever expressed the slightest intention of abandoning it.

IN forwarding the notice of next year's conference of the Labour Party, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald announces that he is unable to retain the secretaryship of the party and he will not stand for re-election. He hopes to give the party the same whole-hearted service inside the House of Commons that he previously did his best to give to it outside Parliament.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

"ON the whole the Italian Government has what in diplomatic jargon is called a 'good Press.'" The above is an extract from a leading article in the *Times*, and I had to read the passage more than once before I could believe my eyes. As a description of the attitude of the European Press as a whole it cannot be accepted as strictly accurate; if applied to the British Press alone it would be distinctly incorrect. The opinions of the more responsible of our journals are so far as I can see what they were when the world was startled by the announcement of Italy's intention. Our Italian friends profess to be astonished and hurt. The editor of their most influential journal the *Tribuna*, Dr. Malagodi, writes to the *Times*:—"The severe judgment expressed by the English Press on the present action of Italy has produced in our country a painful impression. The Italian people are convinced that this judgment can only be the outcome of an imperfect appreciation of all the points at issue between Italy and Turkey, and of the fact that our action has almost taken the English public by surprise. We are confident that the English Press will in all fairness reconsider its judgment, not forgetting that both in the darkest and in the brightest hours of the South African War Italy was the only country in Europe which staunchly stood with her sympathy by England, fully understanding that the reasons of the war were the reasons of civilization, the same as we hope is now our case." How unlikely Dr. Malagodi's letter is to win his country over to the Italian side must be clear to him from the reply which has been written by a well known Liberal clergyman, the Rev. D. Morrison. If the Rector of St. Marylebone has any bias it would, I should imagine from what I know of him, be rather against the Turks than for them. But he tells Dr. Malagodi that he must not be surprised at the unpleasant impression produced in England among the staunchest friends of Italy. "At the present moment," he says, "our feelings are similar to the frame of mind of Dr. Malagodi himself at the time of the Transvaal War." Dr. Morrison thinks that Dr. Malagodi's strictures on England's action in South Africa as set forth in his book, "Imperialismo: Studii Inglesia" will help him to understand the attitude of many sections of the British public. Dr. Morrison adds:—"Our traditional sympathies are with the great Italian people; we should not like to see their policy dictated by what Dr. Malagodi describes as "il capitalismo conquistatore." That policy, according to the editor of the *Tribuna*, affirms that no nation has a perpetual right to the territory it occupies—not even if they are ancient nations possessing a venerable civilization. Many of Dr. Malagodi's friends in England would like to see him state the Italian case—we are as jealous as he is for the good name of Italy."

Well the Italian case has been stated if not by Dr. Malagodi at any rate authoritatively and everyone is surprised at its weakness. So feeble is it that one feels sorry for those who have to put it forward as a defence of a declaration of war. Lord Lamington, in his speech at the Volta meeting, did not exaggerate when he said that no person would regard their grievances, as detailed in the official Apologia mentioned above, as having any real substantial value. As the rather neatly added if all travellers enumerated the amount of baggage extracted from them in Italy they might have more tangible reason for inveighing against misgovernment than the Italian subjects have in Tripoli. Although Lord Lamington's well known sympathy with Moslems made his presence in the chair not inappropriate I cannot help thinking that the meeting would have been more effective if it had been confined to Mohammedans. At any rate Mr. W. T. Stead's characteristic effusion might very well have been suppressed. That eminently wise person in the letter he sent suggested that until Italy made peace, not merely with Turkey, but with the 43 nations who framed The Hague Convention, it would be the sacred duty of all who refused to admit that might was right to abstain from eating Italian food, drinking Italian wine, purchasing Italian goods, travelling on Italian ships, or buying Italian stock. Nor can approval be expressed of some at any rate of the observations of Mr. Harold Cox. For example such remark as the one to the effect that that very day the subjects of the Sultan were being "murdered" by the subjects of the King of Italy coming from a man who occupies a prominent position in English public life cannot make it easier for Sir Edward Grey to intervene.

ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY.

Since my last letter the Bishop of London has replied to the criticism made on his speech by Prof. Margoliouth and Mirza Ali Baig. At my request, Sir George Birdwood has very kindly given me his views on this notable controversy, and the communication printed below will, I think, be read with general interest throughout India:—Professor Margoliouth, and the Mirza Ali Abbas Baig, writing as men having authority, will be held by all who knowing anything of Islam in its past and present to have said the last word in the discussion raised in The *Times* of the 23th, 29th and 30th ultimo and all I would wish to say on the subject is just a word of warning to over zealous Christian Bishops and Missioners, unread in the original documents of Islam, that, before adventuring on any criticism of it, whether in its ideals or its realities to read, in Sale's translation, every chapter and verse of the Koran referring to the Christ Jesus and His Mission, and to Christians and Christianity and thereafter Muir's "Life of Mahomet," and Bosworth Smith's Mahommed and Mohammedanism; from a perusal of all of which they will assuredly arise, if not better Christians, at least more wary controversialists. I reviewed the latter work at the length of five columns in The *Times* of 9th November 1876 just 35 years ago, dealing with most of the objections raised by ignorant and inconsiderate Protestant missionaries, against the tenets and certain practices permitted among Muslims. In the Koran The Christ Jesus is everywhere named with deepest reverence and sincerity and the most devout praise, short of actual adoration, as for examples—"The Word of God", "The Word of Truth", "The Son of Mary,...*born* of the power of God" and again "to Moses We (the Godhead) gave The Book (The Law)...and to Jesus son of Mary, gave we clear credentials, and filled him with the Holy Ghost", and, as said elsewhere "To teach the Book, the Law and Gospel, and to be an Apostle unto Israel"; and so on and so on. I might quote to the filling of another five columns for the *Bombay Gazette*. Mahomet was, in brief, largely inspired in his religious reformation by his intercourse among the trafficking Jews and Christians with whom as a member of the trading tribe of the Kuraish he was in early manhood in constant communication, and any defects, as orthodox, i.e., Trinitarian, Christians regard them, in the doctrines and precepts he inculcated, are due in part to the imperfection of his knowledge of Judaism, in the form of the ironbound Rabbinism in which consolidated for nearly 700 years before his date, and of Christianity, which during 600 years, before his date, had assumed so many heterodox forms in Syria and Egypt and in part to the imperative traditions of the domestic life of Arabia—and for that, the whole Semitic race! His reforms were in fact the belated, and in a sense the closing continuation of the religious revival extending over 1,000 years, that had its beginning in the prodigious development given to the overland commerce between India, and the countries of Anterior Asia, and the Mediterranean Sea during the 6th and 7th centuries B. C. In India it led to the triumph of Turanian Buddhism, that is to say commercialised (from Maghads), internationalised, humanised Vedism over the idiosyncratic, poetical and heroical Polytheism of the Aryan conquerors of the country; where it maintained its supremacy until the Saracen Arabs, the Turks and the Mongols blocked all the highways of the commerce that for over a millennium had subsisted between the East and the West; when, at once Aryan Polytheism was re-established throughout India in the severely codified form of Brahmanical Hinduism. In Israel it animated the evangelical revival of Judaism, as found in the teachings of "the Prophets", and "John the Baptist", and "The Four Gospels"; teachings against which the reactionary Jews began from about a century before Christ to defend their national religion by recasting it in its present ironbound form of Rabbinism. But even Rabbinical Jews betray the influence of Indian and Persian and Greek religious speculations on themselves in the opposed views of the spiritualising Pharisees, and materialising Sadducees, the very names of these sects being both Persian? In its turn Christianity, where it was affected by Greek influences took the form in which it is found to this day throughout Orthodox Christendom; and where inadequately leavened by Hellenism of such heterodox forms as Arianism. Islam is an absolutely un-Hellenised form of inefficiently assimilated Judaism and Christianity, and it was this instinctive sympathy with it of the Arians that led them into throwing the gates of Egypt wide open to the Saracens. Mahomet was turned against the Jews by their arrogant treatment of him; and from the Christians, apparently, by his confusing the slowly evolved Christian dogma of the Trinity with the doctrine of the different "Triads" of "A Heavenly Father, and Mother, and Divine Child," immemorially current among the pagans of Anterior Asia and Egypt. The question between Islam and Christianity is in truth one of "comparative religion". As for the denounced practice of polygamy, that too is a question of "comparative morality," or rather of "comparative sociology.' Deep is the hole of the pit whence we are digged and if Islam is still some way down it, neither has Christendom yet surmounted to the top of it. We are all talking very self righteously of the treatment of the Turks by the Italians. But take rather our Anglo Saxon selves of the United Kingdom, and our greater colony, the United States, of America. It has now been indubitably demonstrated that the explosion of the Maine in Havanna Harbour was an accident but have the United States ever taken thought of therefore offering any compensation to Spain for their capture, in blind revenge, of Cuba, the basest, the meanest and the very most blackguardly act of political brigandage perpetrated within Christendom since the partition of Poland, and which so long as no reparation be made for it, will be to the Anglo-Saxon race for "a perpetual hissing."

Sir George Birdwood tells me that in the above he has purposely refrained from mentioning the Bishop of London by name as he has a very great reverence for Bishops and feels it both "impious and cowardly to draw them personally into controversies of this nature."

BENNETT COLLECTION, ROYALTY AND ART.

It was erroneously reported this week that the long unknown purchaser of the wonderful Bennet collection was Sir William Lever, the soap magnate. The basis of the report apparently was the fact that the collection is now on view at Port Sunlight Museum, and the enterprising paragraphist put two and two together and made five to his apparent discomfiture, for Sir William emphatically denied it. I am not at liberty to disclose the name at present, but I am able to say that the collection was purchased by a Genius who happened to hear that it was the wish of the Queen that the collection should not go out of the country. So keen was Her Majesty's interest in the matter that when in July last Mr. Gorer of New Bondst who sold the collection wrote that her wish was fulfilled. She at once replied from Dublin expressing her great pleasure at the news. Considering the keen interest our Royal Family take in matters artistic it was quite in accordance with the fitness of things that the last public act of the Duke of Connaught previous to his departure for Canada should be connected with the fine exhibition of Old Masters which has been organised on behalf of the National Art Collections Fund. The exhibition is being held in the Grafton Galleries and the Governor-General designate of Canada performed the opening ceremony. Lord Curzon, who has had the limelight turned upon him this week by a not unfriendly operation in the person of a gentleman well known in Bombay, took a prominent part in the proceedings. As a member of the committee Lord Curzon made a modest appeal to his Majesty's Government which as a fair-minded opponent he would be the first to admit is not, whatever its iniquities and shortcomings may be, indifferent to the aesthetic side of the national life. At present the annual grant to the National Gallery amounts to no more than a grateful country pays to Mr. Winston Churchill or Mr. Lloyd George. The National Gallery is one of our glories and its collection of proceedings was described by Ruskin as the most important in Europe for the general student. But its preeminence may not endure if the present drain of art treasures is not checked. Lord Curzon asks for £25,000 instead of £5,000. Sir Edgar Vincent went one better and suggested that £50,000 a year should be voted. A generous art policy he argued is the soundest finance. The Treasury can make no better investment than buying the best pictures now offered on the English market. Apropos Lord Curzon mentioned the interesting fact that one of the pictures at Kedleston purchased by his ancestor the first Lord Scarsdale for £194 10s. is now valued at £30,000! But Sir Edgar Vincent and Lord Curzon should extend the area of their solicitation. They might try what they can do with our millionaires. For example, an attempt might be made to convince Mr. Carnegie that the multiplication of free libraries is not the be-all and the end-all of a civilized community.

(Continued on page 8).

THE Admiralty have asked for tenders from British shipbuilding firms for the construction of three protected cruisers for the Royal Navy. The vessels are to be an improvement upon the second-class protected cruiser "Southampton," now building at Clydebank.

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

BOMBARDMENT OF HOMS AND DERNA.

Turks Give in After Long Resistance.

SIGNIFICANT SPEECH BY GRAND VIZIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TRIPOLI, Oct. 20.

Derna was bombarded all Wednesday. The Turkish flag was not hauled down until the fortifications had been destroyed.

The landing of troops is imminent.

TRIPOLI, Oct. 20.

The Italian squadron bombarded Homs on the refusal of the Turks to surrender and destroyed the Turkish barracks.

A regiment has been landed at Derna and is now strongly entrenched.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday, by 125 votes to 60, declared its confidence in the Government's intention to safeguard the Ottoman sovereignty in Tripoli and the integrity of the Empire, after the speech by the Grand Vizier, in which he claimed that the results of the Government's appeal to Europe had been favourable, as would be seen later.

The Minister said the Government had been reproached with not taking reprisals against the Italians, but that Turkey recalled that France had had to pay a heavy indemnity for the treatment of the Germans in France.

He said the Government would continue its passive resistance, while persisting in its diplomatic efforts for a settlement. He did not favour the idea of ceding Tripoli in return for money compensation.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Mr. Lucien Wolf, writing in the *Daily Graphic*, says that Britain has addressed a friendly remonstrance to Italy on the subject of the Tripoli blockade notification.

Mr. Wolf says that the notification is tantamount to a proposal that Italy will annex two hundred miles of Egyptian seaboard, including an anchorage at Akabat-es-Solum, which will be the possible rival of the new Italian strategical position at Tobruk.

TELEGRAMS TO TRIPOLI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The Italian Administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at the risk of the sender. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cypher or code language are also admitted if they are forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their codes, one copy at the Telegraph Office at Rome and the other at the office at Tripoli.

The Ottoman Administration notify that telegrams in code to or from Turkey are not admitted.

[News received by the mail will be found on page 8.]

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Friendly Negotiations Continue.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 20.

M. Cambon and Herr van Kiderlen Waechter had a fresh meeting yesterday, after which it was announced that, in spite of the statements made in the French papers, the result of the conference augured well for the favourable outcome of the negotiations, which will apparently be continued under satisfactory conditions.

The new demands it is stated by mail which the German Government has put forward in reference to the Morocco question are not believed to be of such a character as to prejudice the ultimate issue of the negotiations with France. It is stated that, without prejudice to the agreement on questions of principle, Germany is seeking to obtain in advance assurances as to the precise manner in which the economic provisions of the proposed agreement are to be carried out.

The French reply to the German observation upon the draft of the proposed Morocco Agreement was considered and approved at the meeting of the Cabinet on Sept. 30. Instructions in the sense of the reply were transmitted and confirmed to the French Ambassador in Berlin.

A Paris correspondent telegraphed on Oct. 3 that the amended draft of the Franco-German Agreement in so far as it relates to the future regime in Morocco had been despatched to the French Ambassador in Berlin, and that it is believed that there is no further obstacle to the conclusion of this part of the negotiations. With regard to the extent of territory which Germany is believed to expect in the Congo it is thought that considerable differences of opinion may exist, and it is considered probable that the extent of territory France was in other circumstances prepared to cede may have formed the subject of reconsideration.

The draft Treaty, a later telegram adds, contains fifteen Articles. It was accompanied by instruction as to a few points which have been latterly in dispute. There is reason for supposing that the extent of territory in the French Congo to be ceded to Germany may be smaller than originally contemplated.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION

Statement by Mr. Birrell.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Mr. Birrell, speaking at Ilfracombe yesterday, said the Government aimed at creating, in Ireland yet another Parliament of Empire subordinate to the Imperial Government.

The Government would face the financial difficulty boldly and in no niggardly spirit.

AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED.

MACON, (GEORGIA), Oct. 20.

An aviator, named Ely, fell while flying here yesterday, and was killed.

THE *Times* understands that arrangements have been made at the India Office by which persons from England proposing to attend the Durbar who are not booked for the official camps may obtain certificates of eligibility to receive invitations for the Durbar and other official ceremonies. This announcement has no reference, of course, to peers and peeresses or members of Parliament and their wives and families; nor is it obligatory for any prospective visitors to submit their names for the purpose. But those who do not occupy official or recognised social positions can, if they desire to do so, make it quite certain in advance that their claims to receive invitations have been officially acknowledged. It is expedient for them to do so to avoid the possibility of disappointment when they reach Delhi.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Britain's Protective Policy.

REBELS RE-INFORCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the policy of Great Britain with regard to the situation in China as stated yesterday, will be limited to taking every measure necessary to protect British lives and property.

Any arrangements, which may be needful with reference to the landing of bluejackets for this purpose will be made on the spot.

PEKING, Oct. 20.

According to the last despatch from Hankow, the revolutionaries have been reinforced from Wuchang. Firing is continuous in the vicinity of the railway station, which is constantly changing hands.

HONG KONG, Oct. 20.

The foreign banks are shipping a quantity of silver including British dollars, to North China. The Chinese paper currency is being discredited.

PEKING, Oct. 20.

Consular despatches from Yunnan state that there are considerable rumours that the troops are disaffected because they are unpaid and because time-expired soldiers are being retained with the colours. It is reported that the Viceroy has withdrawn ammunition and has fortified his Yamen.

HANKOW, Oct. 20.

The rebels are gaining the victory here.

ASIATICS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Speech by Mr. Polak.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

There was a meeting of Indians in London to-day, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree presiding, to bid farewell to Mr. Polak, who is returning to India.

Mr. Polak said he expected that legal effect would be given to the South African settlement next year.

There would be fights in the immediate future, he said, to prevent Indians in the Transvaal from being driven to vocations, and to secure the repeal of the Natal Three Pounds Poll Tax, which he described as a tax on the liberty of the people and on the chastity of women, who in it drove to the streets.

THE INSURANCE BILL

Friendly Societies' Support.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A demonstration of Friendly Societies at the Albert Hall yesterday, recommended the acceptance of the Insurance Bill, in view of the fresh assurances given by Mr. Lloyd George at a private conference at the Treasury Offices yesterday.

LATER.

Government Whip has been issued which shows that it has been decided to pass the Insurance Bill by the closure.

A portion of the Bill dealing with unemployment will be sent to a grand Committee.

TRAMCAR TOPPLES OVER A BRIDGE.

Four Killed and Seven Wounded.

MANCHESTER, October, 20.

A tramcar was descending a steep incline at Mossly when the driver lost control of the car which fell over a bridge on to the Railway below. Four people were killed and seven injured.

HOME RACING.

Cambridgeshire Betting.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The latest Cambridgeshire betting is as follow :—

100 to 12 against Mercutio and Mustapha.

10 to 1 Tripidation and Braxted.

100 to 9 Sunbright, Hornet's Beauty and Mashud.

20 to 1 Lonawandi.

25 to 1 Radiance.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The death is announced of Mr. John Conacher, chairman of the Gambian Railways, whom the Government consulted on the question of railways in South Africa, Uganda and Nyasaland.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The death is announced of Herr Stemrich, the German Diplomatist.

H. E. THE VICEROY LEAVES HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 20.

H. E. the Viceroy and suite left Hyderabad at 11 p. m. last night, the train starting half an hour earlier than the original time fixed upon. The departure was quite private, only Col. Pinhey and the Residency Officials being present. Mr. Pendlebury, the Agent; Mr. Gaye, the Traffic Manager; Mr. George, the Locomotive Superintendent; and Mr. Crawford, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, travelled by the same train.

UNRULY PATHANS IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

Despite all attempts to keep down the Kabulis, Pathan lawlessness in Calcutta is on the increase. Yesterday two Kabulis were sent for one week's imprisonment each by the Magistrate of Sealdah for assaulting a woman. In another case, three Kabulis were fined by a suburban magistrate and in a third instance a Kabuli money-lender was bound down to keep the peace.

UNREST IN SOUTHERN PERSIA.

Protest against Despatch of British Troops.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Reuter's agency understands the Persian Government has repeatedly telegraphed to the British Government asking Britain to refrain from despatching troops to the Gulf and giving details of the measures, Persia has adopted to ensure order, as a result of which, the messages state, the situation in Fars is quieter and Shiraz itself perfectly tranquil. Persia maintains that the presence of fresh foreign troops will only tend to make the work of Government in maintaining order more difficult.

Persia does not deny that there has been certain unrest, but affirms that it has not been of a nature to endanger the life and property of Europeans.

It is explained that the unrest is due to tribal dissensions which are now ended.

A strong man, Ala-ed-Dowleh, has been appointed Governor of Fars and will leave immediately to take up his duties and he will be at the head of a strong force.

Moreover, it is further declared, 350 Cossacks have been ordered to Shiraz and the Swedish Gendarmerie officers have also been ordered to Fars.

In conclusion the Persian Government lays stress on the statement that the despatch of troops will lower Persian prestige and alludes to Persia's difficulties recently caused by the sudden appearance of the ex-Shah in the north. These difficulties, it says, have now been overcome, leaving Persia free to devote her attention to the South.

DEPARTURE OF INDIAN TROOPS FOR PERSIA.

The transport "Islanda" of the British India Company, with the Central India Horse sailed for the Persian Gulf yesterday under the command of Captain E. W. Peck. She left the Wet Basin at about 9 a. m. with "A" squadron comprising about 5 officers and 125 non-commissioned officers and men, besides followers, horses, mules and camels. The troops were brought to Bombay in a special troop train arriving at Bori Bunder early on Thursday morning from Poona; after detraining they marched to the Government Dockyard for embarkation.

"B" Squadron which sails to-day in the "Ujina" and which was also brought to Bombay in a special troop train from Poona yesterday morning consisted of 2 officers, 125 non-commissioned officers, and men, with followers and horses. They at once proceeded to the dock.

The troops will be in command of Col. A. J. Douglas. They are expected to arrive at Bushire by the 30th and 31st instant respectively. After landing they will march to Shiraz.

The "Ujina" which is under the command of Captain A. H. Hill will shortly after 9 a.m. to-day leave the dock and proceed on her voyage.

EX-SHAH LEAVES PERSIA.

Attempt on the Throne Abandoned.

TEHERAN, Oct. 19.

The ex-Shah has left Persia and has arrived at Askabad. It appears that he has abandoned his attempt to regain the Throne.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

There has been no news of importance from Persia for the past two days, but the position at Shiraz is believed to show no marked sign of improvement.

News from Saveh, on September 30, gives the losses of the ex-Shah's supporters as 900, most of the casualties being due to maxim and shell fire. A telegram received by the Government last night from Nobaran states that Salar-ed-Dowleh, on hearing of the defeat of the cream of his army at Saveh, left hurriedly with a few followers for Hamadan. Amir Afkham with his force, which it is now stated numbers 800 men, has been ordered to join the Government Army at Saveh. On the recommendation of Sardar Assad, the Government is treating with Samad Khan, who is expected to lay down his arms. The latter has already delivered his chief supporter, Muja-el-Mulk, to the Government authorities at Maragha. The Russian colonel of a Cossack brigade has offered to lead 300 Cossacks to Kashan to arrest Naib Hussein. The Government is considering the offer, but will probably despatch a force under a Persian leader.

On October 3, Sardar Bahadur, with the advance guard of the Government forces, left Nobaran for Hamadan in pursuit of Salar-ed-Dowleh on Sunday. Salar-ed-Dowleh is reported to have arrived at Shavarin, near Hamadan. The Government has issued a Note to the Powers urging them to refuse sanctuary to Salar-ed-Dowleh if he is finally defeated. The local Press reports that the Imperial Bank recently received £50,000 sterling from Salar-ed-Dowleh for a local remittance, and that the Government requested the bank to hold the same at their disposal, the money being an accumulation of taxes illegally levied. Solat Dowleh has occupied Shiraz, and is endeavouring to maintain order in the name of the Government. He has detained the Nizam Sultaneh and levying heavy fines from sympathisers of the Kawams as punishment for their share in the recent disturbances. Many are taking refuge at the Russian Consulate. Yesterday 2,000 Arabs entered the town and are now fighting with Solat's troops. The twelve Russian Cossacks recently seized by Naib Hussein at Kashan have now been released.

SERIOUS FLOODS AT SYLHET.

600 Houses Submerged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

The town of Sylhet in Assam is in flood. On October 14 the river water rushed into the town, washing away many houses.

About six hundred houses were submerged. One-third of the hillock, on which the Hindu shrine of Jugal Tila stood, came down.

Half the population is homeless.

The Loss of life and property have not yet been estimated. The Government are doing their best to render assistance.

POLICEMEN CHARGED WITH THEFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

Yesterday Mr. Jameson, sub-divisional magistrate of Serampore, sentenced a policeman attached to the Bhadreswar Thana to six months' rigorous imprisonment for robbing an intending railway passenger of Rs. 4.

A head constable attached to the Fenwick Bazar Thana was charged yesterday before the Second Presidency Magistrate with stealing a wrist watch from a woman. The case is proceeding.

DEATH OF ASSAM RAJA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

The death is reported of Narasingha Prasad Nripe, Raja of the Jaintia Hills in Assam, at his palace at Nizipat. After fasting a whole day he went before the goddess "Durga" and fainted. He was removed to the palace, but died without regaining consciousness.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Special Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CACUTTA, Oct. 20.

Kobo, Oct. 18.—News from the reconnoitring party under Major Lindsay was received last night stating that they have reached Oniyuk some ten miles distant in the direction of Ledum and that they return to-night. The three rockets seen by this party were sent up from Kobo Camp last night and were greeted by a roar of delight from two thousand Naga throats reminding one of the cheers of joyous holiday making children at a display of fire-works. At retreat all the troops stand to arms and occupy the alarm posts. No one is allowed outside the line of pickets night or day unaccompanied by an escort. A mile and a half along the Pasighat road—the road along which the advance will be made—is a large open space called a "chaze," here a high platform has been made where protected by a covering party signallers are keeping up communication with Major Lindsay's reconnoitring party and the Sappers and Miners at work on the bridge over the Demi some four and a half miles from here on the Ledum road.

No mention of the composition of the expeditionary force is complete without including in it the only European unit the small but efficient Maxim Gun Detachment of the Assam Valley Light Horse. What some of those volunteers have given up for the purpose of coming on the expedition is a matter of general interest and is a sufficient testimony of their military ardour. They are equipped with a beautiful little weapon, "Le Dernier Cri in Mabime."

It is instructive to learn of the steps to be taken to counteract the poison of the Abor arrows. This poison is fixed on the head by a gummy substance and consists of the aconite root made into a paste. Some West African tribes use strophantus to counteract the effect of which tanic acid, I believe is employed. While I met the Central African tribes who not only poisoned their arrows with an extract of the bark of a tree, but at other times did so by working the head into putrid flesh thereby communicating poison to their victim. Aconite however, does not appear to be so rapidly malignant, and a timely prevention of the absorption which does not begin immediately is to be aimed at. Careful instructions have been issued as to its prevention and all medical officers, assistant surgeons and ward orderlies are furnished with a metal syringe and with a phial of permanganate of potash to be carried at all times. Proper treatment after fifty five minutes absorption of the poison may result in recovery, but it may prove fatal if any further absorption takes place. The length of the time depends however on the freshness of the poison. Therefore to prevent absorption which takes some little time, the source of danger, the arrow head, must naturally be removed with as little force as possible, not by the shaft, for the shaft may come away leaving the head in the wound, but if possible by passing the arrow through to the opposite side by the best route, direct if possible. By removing the head and withdrawing the shaft then, the track must be rendered non-absorbable by swabbing it freely with pure carbolic acid and any poison left in the track should be removed by syringing with permanganate of potash. It is brought home to one how multifarious is the fighting; the British Officer may take part in here, Burmese experience would come in useful with a dash of African methods, but not too much of the latter, for the jungle is widely different.

Here will be the long snaky column of soldiers and carriers interspersed, so familiar a sight to many who have served in the dark continent. Ambuscades to be guarded against and the eyes constantly on the look out for hostile enterprises directed upon its flanks and rear, whether at the halt or on the move. Campaigns in such country are nearly always prolonged rarely made notable by dashing exploits, and they are exceedingly tedious and harassing to disciplined soldiers in watching the troops coming in and out from practice in bush warfare. One sees that the necessity of everybody in such warfare being armed has been realised. The meekest dooly bearer is provided with a dah and all carriers are armed with a spear and carry an axe. The sword is being discarded by most officers as being too cumbrous in the brush some "trial the puissant pike," others carry a sort of bill hook and some propose to carry rifles and shot guns. Officers in Gurkha regiments carry "Kukris" as well as revolvers. In view of the difficulties of transport the individual soldier must carry much on his person and with his rations, ammunitions, blanket, accoutrements, etc., it is calculated his load will be about sixty pounds. The normal order of march when the advance begins will be as follows:—(1) Scouts, Naiks and Sepoys; (2) Advance Guards (Gurkhas), (3) Head Quarters; (4) Infantry; (5) portion of Sappers and Miners and Pioneers according to circumstances, (6) guns with escort; (7) Infantry; (8) remainder of Sappers and Miners and Pioneers if any; (9) Hospital (10) Ammunition; (11) Signalling; (12) Officers' baggages (13) baggage of troops in order of march; (14) supplies; (14) Rear Guard.

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The General Officer, Commanding the Abor Expedition, telegraphs from Kobo, dated October the 18th, that the Kemi River has been bridged two miles north of Mutke and a path has been cut to Oniyuk six miles from the bridge. The true position of Oniyuk is about two miles north of the position marked on the map to accompany the handbook on the Abor country. Jungle through which the path has been cut is very thick. Much cutting has been necessary and in places an impression could only be made by forcing elephants through. There is a good deal of water lying about which was waist deep in one place. It will be necessary to cut a path the whole way from Oniyuk to Ledum as the usual path is along the river bed and in not likely to be passable for some time. The weather is fine and the health of the troops is well maintained.

NEW JAPAN LINE OF STEAMER SERVICE.

First Liner Arrives at Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

The opening of a regular passenger and trade route between India and Japan will lead to an expansion of trade between Calcutta and Japan. First of these boats "Jinsen Maru" of 3,782 tons, commanded by Capt. M. Meshida arrived in harbour on Wednesday afternoon. The vessel belongs to the Nippon Yusen Kaisa line of mail steamers. The "Jinsen Maru" will leave again to-morrow from Chandpal Ghat where she will embark a large contingent of passangers and a cargo of buffaloes for Japan. The vessel will also carry cargo to China and Manchuria.

The designation of the Poona College of Science will be changed into that of College of Engineering, Poona, with effect from 1st November where lessons will only be given in pure and mechanical engineering. The present curriculum will, however, be continued till the opening of the Bombay Institute of Science.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Arrival Arrangements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 20.

The following "Gazette" extraordinary has been issued:—

Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart. G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., is expected to arrive at Madras on board the s.s. "Simla" on Monday the 30th October to assume the office of the the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George. As soon as the steamer reaches the harbour the acting Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, an Aide-de-Camp, the Brigade Major, Southern Brigade, and the Presidency Port Officer will proceed on board the s.s. "Simla" and accompany Sir Thomas Carmichael to the shore. The landing will be private. The necessary police arrangements at the pier will be made by the Commissioner of Police. If the landing takes place before sunset a salute of seventeen guns will be fired as Sir Thomas Carmichael leaves the vessel. If it is postponed until after sunset the salute will be fired at sunrise on the 31st October.

At 4-30 p. m. on Tuesday the 31st instant Sir Thomas Carmichael will take his seat as Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, where he will be received by the members of the Governor's Council. Sir Thomas Carmichael's commission under the Sign Manual having been read by the acting Chief Secretary he will take his seat under a salute of seventeen guns. His Excellency Sir Thomas Carmichael will then return to Government House where all civil officers of Government, the General Officer Commanding Southern Brigade, and staff, and all officers at the Presidency on duty will assemble at the Banquetting Hall to receive His Excellency. Levee dress will be worn by civil officers. Officers not entitled to wear uniform will wear morning dress.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Rules Regarding Admission of Aliens.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

The following translation of an ordinance relating to the admission of Dutchmen and aliens into Netherlands India is published for general information :—

The disembarkation of (a) Dutchmen who are not born of parents settled in Netherlands India and who are not residents of Netherlands India, and (b) aliens who are not inhabitants of Netherlands India are only allowed at the ports of Tanjong, Prickbamarang and Sourabaya.

Before disembarkation a written license from the authority appointed by the Governor General is necessary.

The preceding stipulations are not applicable to those who are in lawful possession of a valid permit granted in terms of this decree.

The Governor General will decide in which cases the license referred to in Section 2 is unnecessary.

(1) The master of a vessel having passengers on board is bound, (a) immediately after the arrival of the ship in one of the ports mentioned in Article 1 to hand to the authority referred to in the said Article a list signed by him of the passengers on board destined for the port concerned; (b) to prevent any of the passengers, who are subject to the provisions of Article 1, from going ashore without being provided with the license necessary for disembarkation.

(2) The list referred to in the preceding Section must be drawn up in accordance with the mode fixed by the Governor General.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General Dawkins, R. A., becomes Divisional Artillery Commander, Rawalpindi.

Lt.-Cols. Field and Havens officiate in 1st and 2nd grade of Cantonment Magistrates.

Captain Ferar is placed on the supernumerary list.

Bt.-Col. Benny, Majors F. W. Hawk and James Craik retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer Wood has three months' leave.

Mr. Newman Constructor, Kidderpore Dockyard, has been granted six months' leave.

Consequent on the retirement of Commander Beaumont, Commander Roswell is promoted to 1st grade, Commander Henley to 2nd grade, and Lieutenant Harold to 3rd grade of Commanders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Waterfield, Political Assistant, is temporarily posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Major St. John, Political Agent, is placed on special duty under the Foreign Office.

Mr. Dobbs is appointed pro tem Revenue and Judicial Commissioner of Baluchistan.

Mr. J. B. Wood is appointed Additional Secretary to the Foreign Office.

Captain Griffith is appointed Commandant of the Military Police at Peshawar vice Captain Anson on leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The case of King Emperor versus Taffazzul Husain under Section 209, I. P. C., is transferred from Pyapon to the file of the District Magistrate, Sultanpore.

Mr. F. J. M. Ingoldby is gazetted to be Notary Public in Upper India.

Captain Shaw, I. M. S. is temporarily posted to the Central Provinces.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The services of Pandit Dayaram Sahni are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

Babu R. D. Banerji is appointed Assistant Superintendent pro-tempore in the Archæological Survey.

Rev. W. Burroughs, Senior Chaplain, retires from the service.

Capt. J. Cunningham, I.M.S., is confirmed in the Bacteriological Department.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Howard, C. S., is confirmed as Collector of Customs, 1st grade. Mr. Thomas officiates in the third grade and Mr. Lloyd as officiating Assistant-Collector, Class 2.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Hopkins, R. E., is posted to the North Western Railway.

SEVERAL well-known names are to be found in the list of appointments the Admiralty have made to the "Medina," for the Royal voyage to India. One of the lieutenants on the royal vessel will be the Hon. Humphray Legge, youngest son of the Earl of Dartmouth, and a brother of Viscount Lewisham, the member for West Bromwich. With him will be a cousin, Mr. H. C. Legge, a grandson of the fourth Earl of Dartmouth, who is among the sub-lieutenants. Another young officer on board will be the Hon. C. A. Colville, heir to Viscount Colville; while among his colleagues is Lieutenant R. H. V. Buxton, a grandson of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, and a nephew of Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P. Two distinguished naval officers will be represented on the staff, adds the London correspondent of the "Birmingham Daily Post"—Vice-Admiral Sir Francis Bridgman, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, by his relative, the Hon. Richard O. B. Bridgeman, the second son of the Earl of Bradford, and Admiral Sir Edmund Poe by a son.

ZAKKA-KHEL RAIDERS.

Afghan Soldiers Carried off.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

A Frontier correspondent reports that on October 12 a party of the Zakka Khel tribe raided Afghan territory near Dhakka and carried off some men of the local levies, holding them as prisoners for ransom. The state of insecurity along the road to Kabul continues, and it is stated that under orders from the Amir, a regiment of cavalry and a battalion of infantry are to be detailed for operations against the bands of robbers between Jellalabad and Buttkhak. There have recently been rumours of impending disturbances in Dir, but the troops, which have just marched from Chitral to Chakdara saw no signs of fresh trouble.

ROBBER-INFESTED ROAD.

It is stated, although the Amir is making roads for motors from Dhakka to Kabul there is no security at present for ordinary travellers along that route. The Siestan road, from Jellalabad to Jegdalak, in particular is infested with robbers and the tribal gangs seem able to defy the local authorities. Some time ago, detachments of regular troops were to be sent to strengthen the police posts and furnish patrols, but apparently the orders on this point have not been carried out. In any case robberies are of daily occurrence and small parties of traders or travellers make their journeys at a serious risk.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

Hindu Commemoration Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 20.

At a meeting of the leading Hindus held yesterday at the Town Hall, His Highness the Maharajah of Darbhanga presiding, it was resolved to hold a mass meeting of all classes on the banks of the Jumna on December 13 to offer prayers and hold other religious ceremonies to commemorate the Coronation of the King-Emperor.

Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Gwalior and Bikanir are at Delhi to arrange a sham-fight in connection with the Coronation Fete.

Orders have been given for the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Colin R. Keppel to be hoisted at Portsmouth, on Oct. 10, when the "Medina" is to be commissioned.

Messrs. Vosper and Co. (Limited), engineers, of Broad Street, Portsmouth, have completed a steam launch for the use of the King during his voyage in the "Medina." The launch, which was supplied to the order of the P. and O. Company, is thirty feet long with eight feet beam, and is built of teak and mahogany. It has a speed of eleven knots.

The "Gazette" announces the following appointments to the "Medina" all on commissioning:—Major, Royal Marine Art.—P. Phillips. Lieutenants, Royal Marine Art.—R. W. Hutton and J. M. Take. Second Lieut., Royal Marine Art., and Bandmaster —B. S. Green.

ALLEGED POISONING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 20.

In connection with a murder case in Khulna in which a woman is charged with administering poison to her husband. Serious allegations were made against Fazla Rahman, Sub-Inspector of the Mollahat police station. The Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, on receipt of the allegations, deputed another Inspector to investigate the case. He sent up the woman for trial under Section 302.

INSURANCE OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Chambers of Commerce Protest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

At the last monthly meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, a telegram was read from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce containing a copy of a telegram the Chamber had addressed to the Government of India, protesting against the Post Office notice of 14th September regarding compulsory insurance of currency notes and requesting the Chamber to support the protest. The Chamber resolved to telegraph to the Government of India in support of the Bengal Chamber's protest and request that the notice should be withdrawn until the Chambers of Commerce, banks and other public bodies concerned have been communicated with.

DESTROYING A VALUABLE SECURITY.

Soldier Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 20.

Mr. Richards, to-day, sentenced Bugler Sweeney of the 81st Pioneers to imprisonment for a month and a day for snatching away from the Sowcar Chuni Lal of the Benson Town locality, and destroying a valuable security. Private Perumal of the same Corps, who was charged with abetment, was acquitted. Capt. Cochrane, the Adjutant of the Regiment, applied under the Indian Articles of War that Sweeny might be allowed to serve the sentence in military custody. His Worship replied that the sanction of the local Government would be required for the purpose and referred the applicant to the Court of the British Resident.

ENFORCING THE PRESS ACT.

Notices Issued

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 20.

Notices were issued through the police by the District Magistrate last evening on seven printing presses, large and small, in the station including the "Army and Civil News," the "Daily Post" and the Memorial Press to show cause to-day before Mr. Richards why they should not be proceeded against under the penalty section of the Press Act (25 of 1868) for failing to declare themselves to be publishers, as required by that law. With one or two exceptions, all the parties concerned were served.

The conductors of the following presses have responded to the District Magistrate's notices to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for failing to make a declaration as owners of their presses :—the "Daily Post," the Mozamedia, the Memorial, the Union,; and the Commercial and Imperial Presses.

His Worship heard some of the parties in chambers.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Mr. Wacha's Statistics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You were good enough recently to allow me to draw attention in your columns to the fallacies contained in some of Mr. D. E. Wacha's statistical studies. Mr. Wacha usually contrives to be original in his handling of statistical data; but he appears to have excelled himself recently, in the columns of your contemporary, in dealing with the question of Savings Bank Deposits in India.

Briefly stated, Mr. Wacha's argument is as follows:—Depositors in the Indian Postal Savings Bank have increased in number from 5 to 14 lakhs since 1892. But average deposits *per head* have decreased from Rs. 150 to Rs. 118. Therefore, says Mr. Wacha, the country is becoming poorer,—Q.E.D.

It does not appear to have occurred to this amateur statistician that the trebling of the number of depositors may not improbably have been effected by the admission of less well-to-do persons to the Fund. If 5 lakhs of people in 1892 could deposit Rs. 150 a head, does it necessarily follow that 14 lakhs who used the Bank in 1911 must necessarily be able to deposit at least an equal sum? Obviously this is an absurd contention. Let us go a little further into Mr. Wacha's masterly study of the situation. India, growing, as he thinks, steadily poorer, shows 14,00,000 persons possessed of Rs. 118 per head in the Postal Savings Bank in 1911. But according to Mr. Wacha's final table, poor France, Austria, Italy, Hungary, Ceylon, and Australia are still hardly as well off as India in 1892, for in two cases only do their average deposits come to about £10 (Rs. 150) per head! Moreover, in no other country for which Mr. Wacha gives statistics except Russia have the depositors doubled in number since 1892. Is India then richer than all these? Obviously Mr. Wacha's statistics, without further evidence, prove nothing beyond the fact that if you largely increase your depositors in a Savings Bank many of the recruits may be men of smaller substance than the original depositors. This is peculiarly probable in India where until recently the poor have been accustomed to hoard, instead of banking, their savings. Is it too much, Sir, to hope that Mr. Wacha, when he next wrestles with such statistical problems, will enlist the assistance of his office boy, if only to protect him from parading obvious fallacies?

SCRUTATOR.

THE RIOTS AT FOOCHOW.

Exciting Four Days.

A correspondent of the N. C. Herald writing from Foochow, on Sept. 23, says:—During the last few days Foochow has passed through the most exciting and serious time in the memory of resident foreigners who have been here for thirty years.

On Friday, September 15, the Commissioner of Police issued a proclamation taxing all sedans at the regular stands, forty cents a chair per month. "Wild chairs" were to be taxed twenty cents per chair. The chair coolies and heads of stands at once resented this move, and on Saturday a general strike began, coolies both refusing to carry chairs themselves and preventing others from doing so.

THE RIOT BEGUN.

On Sunday night the chair coolies threatened that if the tax were not removed in twelve hours, they would tear the Viceroy's yamen to pieces. Early on Monday morning, the chair of a Japanese was held up, coolies driven away, the chair smashed to pieces, and thrown in the river. This was near the foreign settlement on Nantai; and during the day Mr. G. Siemssen, the German Consul, while riding on Nantai, was similarly forced by the crowd to leave his chair. Early in the forenoon, the sampan people began to take a hand. They themselves were paying a tax which they hoped to have removed by taking advantage of this opportunity It is estimated that there are from 7,000 to 10,000 chair coolies in Foochow. The boat people number many tens of thousands though, of course, only a small fraction of them took any part in the rioting.

On Monday forenoon a few hundred of them came on shore within the city walls, and, joined by coolies and other irresponsible people, they went up and down the streets, everywhere looting rice shops, eating establishments and in fact, every sort of place where anything edible was to be found. Both within the city, in the native suburbs, and on Nantai, all the police booths were overturned, and either thrown into the river, or battered to pieces by stones.

The officials forthwith closed all the city gates and abandoned the outside world to its fate. Throughout the walled city and suburbs shopkeepers closed their doors, or boarded them up. The streets were crowded with thousands of people the most excellent material for a wild senseless mob. All they lacked was a leader.

A VAIN REPENTANCE.

About one o'clock, the Commissioner of Police sent out runners with a proclamation, saying that for the present the tax would be suspended, until word could be had from Peking. This seemed but to inflame the people worse. Accordingly by three o'clock the Viceroy had issued another proclamation recalling the whole tax. The mob, however, was evidently not yet satisfied with its work. It went to the Police Commissioner's yamen, looted the private quarters, and set fire to the outside buildings. The fire companies, organized under the reform societies, came to the rescue, and a body of soldiers helped to keep the crowd back. The Commissioner and his family escaped through a hole which they made in the back wall, and the public to-day has no knowledge of their whereabouts. It is rumoured that the Commissioner was transferred to another post. The soldiers did some firing, several were wounded. Only one man apparently, lost his life. He was a common labourer who happened to be trying to make his way through the crowd with a load of rice.

Another mob demolished the partially completed new court house, built in a southern suburb near the river, a building in foreign style, one of the special ventures instituted because of the reform.

THE TROUBLE SUBSIDES.

But the fundamental cause of the riot had been removed and, fortunately, no political party had captured the mob. Early on Tuesday morning officials, both high and low, went through the streets everywhere, assuring the people that the trouble was all over, and urging shop-keepers to open their doors.

The fire of wrath spread quickly, and as quickly abated. For the time however, there was no little uneasiness, among the foreigners and in consular circles. The British and American Consulates acted with a promptness and vigour which was especially noticeable and most creditable.

THE MORAL OF THE RIOT.

The utter-helplessness of the officials and their childish policies were lamentably evident. With half of Foochow's population outside the city walls and the bulk of its foreign population in the same section when serious trouble began, the officials withdrew themselves within their walls, and left their outside charges to whatever might befall them. The streets were absolutely cleared of police and every vestige of authority. What is the lesson Foochow people have been taught? That a riot brings things to pass, and that right speedily. They have not tasted this sort of blood since the riots of the seventies when the English missionaries were driven from Black Hill. With the spirit developing in the government schools and the revolutionary propaganda abroad, it is a poor look-out for the future.

CHOLERA AT BASRA.

The following are published :—

Telegram to the Government of India, dated 6th October.

"Please state whether cholera has ceased at Basra or whether it is still inadvisable for pilgrims and others to proceed to that port."

Telegram from the Government of India, dated 16th October.

"Political Resident, Baghdad, wires 10th:—Cholera still prevails at Basra and 12 deaths last week. Departure for that port still inadvisable."

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The King and Queen will return from Balmoral on Monday evening, and Queen Alexandra is expected in England towards the end of the month. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught leave for Canada to-day.

The retirement of Sir Charles Lucas, one of the Permanent Under-Secretaries for the Colonies, is announced. Dr. Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ripon, and the Rev. E. H. Pearce, Christ Church, Newgate-street, have been appointed to the two vacant Canonries of Westminster Abbey.

The Church Congress was opened at Stoke-on-Trent on Tuesday. Among the most prominent of many important utterances were a sermon by the Bishop of London on the Church and Democracy, and a speech by Sir Frank Lascelles, formerly British Ambassador at Berlin, on Anglo-German relations.

Mr. Churchill has been addressing meetings of his constituents in Dundee, and Mr. Walter Long and Mr. F. E. Smith were the speakers at a Conservative demonstration in Manchester. Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour sent messages to a conference held at Shrewsbury to organize a campaign against Welsh Disestablishment.

The Irish railway strike ended on Wednesday, the men accepting the offer of the company to reinstate all the locomotive and permanent-way men and 90 per cent of the traffic workers. The annual conferences of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants and the Miners' Federation of Great Britain have been held during the week.

A large decrease in the number of persons received in the local and convict prisons in England and Wales is recorded in the report of the Commissioners of Prisons and the Directors of Convict Prisons just issued.

The managers of the Central London Schools District have decided, by a majority, to abolish the system of co-education of boys and girls.

Mrs. Weir, widow of a colliery manager, her four-year-old daughter, and a domestic servant were found murdered on Monday at Kidsgrove, North Staffordshire. Thirty pounds had been stolen from the house. A German named Karl Karmer has been arrested. At Newcastle-on-Tyne yesterday morning a married woman named Ingram and her two little daughters were found dead with their throats cut. The husband, a barman, has been taken into custody on suspicion of having committed the crime.

CHINA.

Prince Ching, the Chinese Premier, tendered his resignation last week. The Government declined to accept it, but it is expected that Prince Ching will renew his resignation next week. It is stated that he recently telegraphed to Yuan-Shih-Kai, the administrator and statesman, who was removed from office in 1909, stating that he had recommended to the Throne that Yuan-Shih-Kai should succeed him in the Premiership.

GERMANY.

Statements have recently been current in German ports to the effect that the Admiralty has addressed urgent inquiries to shipbuilding firms with a view to ascertaining what resources would be at its disposal should a sudden call arise for supplementary cruisers or transports. In this connexion the "Cologne Gazette" points out that any such inquiries would have no more significance than normal occurrences, such as the annual manœuvres, and is an ordinary measure aimed at securing a military efficiency that is to be permanent. The journal warns the public against misconstruing the facts, or of connecting them in any way with the European crisis.

A banquet at which some 70 guests were present including Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Foreign Secretary, many high German officials, and the staff of the newspaper, was given on Sunday evening at the Hotel Adlon by Baron von Ohlendorff, the proprietor, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the "North-German Gazette" During the evening congratulatory telegrams were read from the Kaiser and Imperial Chancellor.

The arrival of the English newspapers in Berlin revealed the fact that all the reports of Mr. McKenna's speech on the British Navy last week were singularly inaccurate. Mr. McKenna was represented as saying that war was "not" the highest human good instead of the exact converse and further an entire paragraph criticizing German diplomacy in connexion with the Moraccon negotiations, which Mr. McKenna did not utter, was inserted in the report. Last Friday evening a statement was issued explaining that Mr. McKenna had made no reference to Germany or Morocco in his speech, and it was explained that owing to a "regrettable mistake" the report of the speech was confused with a comment thereon in the "Echo de Paris," which consequently appeared as a part of the speech itself.

The Socialists achieved a notable success at Dusseldorf on Friday, when at the second ballot they wrested from the Centre Party a seat which the latter have held uninterruptedly since the Reichstag was constituted. The successful candidate, Herr Haberland, polled 39,264 votes, as compared with 36,411 given in favour of his opponent, Dr. Friedrich.

Captain Engelhardt, one of the most experienced and prominent of German airmen, fell from a height of 30 metres while flying at Johannisthal last Friday and succumbed soon afterwards to his injuries.

HOLLAND.

One hundred and twenty boats of the Bruinisse fishing fleet were destroyed in the gale at the west end and 240 families are destitute. Forty-five boats went down with their crews at Stavenisse. Many bodies have been found floating in the Scheldt.

MEXICO.

General Madero has been elected President of Mexico. General Reyes, who was also standing for the Presidency, withdrew from the contest and left for New York before the polling day. The elections passed off quite pacifically.

PERSIA.

The Mejlies on Tuesday by a practically unanimous vote reversed its previous action and sanctioned the contract for the appointment of Mr. New to control the financial affairs of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. This action was taken after it had been insisted on by the Treasurer-General, Mr. Shuster, although a strong section declared against offering any further contracts to English subjects.

RUSSIA.

The Navy Estimates were introduced in the Duma last week. They call for a total expenditure of nearly seventeen million sterling, of which ten millions are for ship building, including three millions for the Baltic Dreadnoughts now under construction and two and a half millions for the Black Sea Dreadnoughts. The Estimates for 1910 amounted to £9,723,754.

The appointment of a Minister of the Interior has been delayed owing to the difficulty of finding a suitable candidate for the post, which is shorn of some of its former attributes by the concentration of political power in the hands of the Minister of Finance. If the reorganization of the Home Office thus indicated becomes a reality, M. Kokovtsoff will undoubtedly find his task greatly simplified and the country at large will derive immense benefit thereby.

The President of the High Court of Justice at Abo (Finland) was shot dead on Monday. The assassin turned his revolver upon himself and committed suicide.

SPAIN.

At a banquet given in Madrid on Monday evening to celebrate the reopening of the Central University, the Premier spoke of the absolute necessity of not losing one hour or one minute in revindicating Spain's historical rights in Africa. Quoting examples, he recalled how Germany had not awaited the complete organization of her domestic affairs before she sent her armies across the frontier: how Italy, although suffering from the open sore of emigration, had just set out on a warlike enterprise. Spain, could not be an exception and must not consider herself obliged to await the completion of her internal recognization before accomplishing her manifest duties. He concluded with a grave warning to all those who inculcated pacifist theories in the schools

SWEDEN.

The General Election, conducted for the first time on a system of proportional representation, has resulted in the defeat of the Conservatives, who have lost about 20 seats, and the victory of the Liberals, who have won ten, and the Social Democrats or Labour Party, who have more than doubled the number of theirs. The future Chamber will be composed of about 100 Liberals, 65 Conservatives, and 65 Social Democrats. The Liberals have won sufficient seats to give them a majority in the UpperHouse as well, and the Socialists have secured four seats. Mr. Lindman, the Conservative Premier, has resigned.

Abraham Lichtenstein, a leading Fifth Avenue milliner, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment in a penitentiary for smuggling, after paying the Government an indemnity of £24,000. Nathan Allen, a millionaire leather manufacturer of Wisconsin, and John Collins, the president of the Southern Coal Company, of Memphis, Tennessee, have been fined respectively £2,400 and £800 for smuggling jewelry.

Thirty thousand "employes" in the shops of the Harriman and Illinois Central Railroads ceased work on Saturday in an effort to compel the recognition of the federation of their five unions. The railroads refuse to negotiate about differences which concern one union with a body representing others. They were prepared for a strike, and have engaged thousands of strike-breakers. They have undoubtedly the sympathy of the public behind them.

It is understood on good authority that the Tobacco Trust disintegration plan contemplates the formation of three companies—viz., the American Tobacco Company itself, the Lorillard Company, and the Liggett and Meyers Company.

URUGUAY.

The Government has presented an amended Budge providing for an expenditure of £6,477,441, or an increase of £402,231 on the Budget estimate presented in June. The Finance Minister asserts that the revenue will suffice, but that the limit is now reached, and that it will soon be necessary to create new resources. The Government will probably shor ly issue a large loan for the purpose of pursuing its plans for the nationalization of all public services.

ROYALIST PLOT IN PORTUGAL.

Prompt Government Measures.

LISBON Oct. 1.

It is stated that the Government had been informed that an anti-Republican rising was being planned at Oporto, with ramification at Parades, Guimaraes, Santo Thyrso, and other places in the north. The Government immediately took measures to defeat the conspiracy, and an official statement published at 4 o'clock this morning reports that the movement has been effectually put down. The arrests already made at Oporto of persons implicated in the plot comprise 144 civilians, two retired majors, two captains, and four sergeants at present in the Army, and three cadets. At Santo Thyrso other arrests were made and a rigorous search is being made for the ringleaders.

Meanwhile the Government has taken all necessary measures to ensure order. Although the news from Oporto was read with interest the Monarchist movement is followed with considerable indifference here.

Lisbon, Oct. 5.

The festivities in connexion with the anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic continue to be marked by much enthusiasm. Perfect order prevails and popular demonstrations are made in support of the Republic. A decree has been published announcing that prisoners may petition the Government for a commutation of their sentences.

The celebration of the first anniversary of the Republic at Oporto has been carried out amid much enthusiasm. All the principal street and squares are gaily decorated with bunting, and the illuminations which began last night are worthy of the occasion.

A procession, a mile in length, left the Crystal Palace to-day, and paraded through the town to the Praca da Republica, where the foundation-stone of the monument to the Republic was laid. The town is crowded with visitors, but there have been no disturbances.

The troubles in Northern Portugal are not confirmed in official circles here. Special emissaries sent by the Prefects of the frontier provinces have as yet sent in no news—a result due, it is believed to the rigorous censorship of the Portuguese authorities.

The Portuguese Minister in Madrid declares that he has received a positive assurance from his Government that order reigns throughout the country. Nevertheless Press telegrams from Galicia state that Captain Paiva Couceiro has occupied Chaves and Braganza and, accompanied by the eldest son of the Pretender, Dom Miguel, is marching on Oporto.

REPORTED ROYALIST SUCCESSES.

Telegrams to the newspapers from the towns on the Portuguese frontier declare that the Monarchist rising has extended considerably, and that Prince Joseph of Braganza, Captain Paiva Couceiro, and other Monarchist leaders have entered Portugal at the head of 4,000 soldiers with several cannon and quick-firing guns, and are making for Oporto.

The towns through which they have passed, it is added, received them with enthusiasm, and only at Chaves did the garrison offer a feeble resistance, which soon subsided, and the forces in three divisions, continued their march on Oporto, which will be declared the capital of the Monarchy and the headquarters of the operations, of which the principal aim is the capture of Lisbon and other towns in the south.

The Monarchists have issued a proclamation announcing that Captain Paiva Couceiro will shortly assume power, and will undertake the task of restoring tranquillity and regular work, which have been upset by the Republican Government. The newspapers also declare that King Manoel will shortly enter Portugal.

King Manoel returned hurriedly on October 4, from Lowther Castle to Richmond. The reason at first given for his return was that cables have been received by the King announcing the revolt of the two Portuguese Northern Provinces of Minho and Tras-os-Montes, and the proclamation of the Monarchy in the principal towns. The Royalist forces are said to number about 6,000 men. In yesterday morning's papers, however, the following notice appeared:—Reuter's Agency is authorized by King Manoel to state that his Majesty's return to London has no connexion whatever with events in Portugal. The King came to town on the date originally intended, as he was anxious to spend this anniversary in the quietude of his own home. Neither he nor the members of his "entourage" have any knowledge of the present situation in Portugal beyond what they have read in the newspapers.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

Marriages between the following have been arranged:—George Dashwood Graham, of Cossington, Chichester, late deputy inspector-general, Bengal Police, second son of the late Col. William Dashwood Graham, Royal (Bombay) Eng., and Hilda Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Sturges Jones, of The Willows, Chichester.

Miss Hariot Frances Robertson, elder daughter of the late David and Mrs. Robertson, of Glasgow, and Major Ralph Markland Bell, Supply and Transport Corps, and will take place at Mhow early in November.

The engagement is announced of Francis Bernard Stead, H.M. inspector of schools, son of Archdeacon Stead, formerly of Bombay, to Rachel Elizabeth, daughter of Canon G. C. Bell, late Master of Marlborough College.

An engagement is announced between Ernest Brocklesby Wesche, 2nd batt. South Lancashire Regt., and Florence Elizabeth Sinclair-Thomson, only child of the Late H. Sinclair Thomson of Buxa Duar, Bhootan, India, and of Mrs. S. H. Tatham Armitage.

The marriage arranged between Captain Gerard B. C. Irvine, 9th Bhopal Inf., eldest son of Surg.-Gen. G. J. Irvine, R. N., and Maud Andrew, second daughter of Major-Gen. E. A. Wylde, Royal Marine Light Inf., will take place at St. Andrew's Church, Fyzabad, India, in the last week of December.

The marriage arranged between Lieut. Col. Kellow Chesney, late of the 18th Bengal Lancers, younger son of the late General Sir George Chesney, K.C.B., C.I.E., and Vera Banna, younger daughter of H. D'Oyly Moule, C. S. I., late of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Estella, East Sheen, will take place very quietly in London in November.

The marriage arranged between Winifred Ethel, daughter of the late J. A. Sinclair, barrister-at-law, and Mrs. Sinclair, Lahore, and Capt. A. G. Wells, Royal Army Medical Corps, will take place at the Cathedral, Lahore, on Thursday Nov 9

The marriage arranged between H. G. T. Newton, 13th Hussars, only son of the Rev. Canon Newton Holmwood, Redditch, Worcestershire, and Madge, younger daughter of the late John Powell, of Liverpool, will take place in Bombay at the end of Dec.

THE TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Summary of Events.

Italy is now at war with Turkey. The news papers are filled with telegrams from all quarters, but they are of such a contradictory and confusing nature, that it is almost impossible to form any definite conclusions as to what is actually taking place, or what fighting has occurred. It seems certain, however, that the coast of Tripoli is closely blockaded by the Italian fleet, that the capital is being bombarded, and that orders have been issued for the similar treatment of Derna and Bengazi. The following summary of events is drawn from the multiplicity of telegrams issued during mail week:—

Saturday, Sept. 30.—Italy's ultimatum to Turkey expired at half-past two yesterday afternoon, and since Turkey's answer failed to meet Italian demands, Italy at once proceeded to active measures. Tripoli was occupied and the Italian flag is flying over the Government buildings. No resistance was offered. Fighting is reported at sea off Prevesa. A Council of Ministers sat in Constantinople throughout the night of Sept. 28, and a conciliatory Note was drawn up and despatched to Italy and the other Great Powers. Telegrams announce the resignation of the Turkish Ministry and the appointment of the Said Pasha as Grand Vizier. The Turkish squadron which was lying off Beirut sailed for the Dardanelles. The Italian ultimatum is generally approved by the Vienna Press, though some journals think that Italy has acted over-hastily. It is felt that Austria-Hungary should take no action in the Balkans except in conjunction with King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. In Berlin Italy's action is generally censured, and it continues to be asserted that England is in reality responsible for the present crisis.

Monday, October 2.—Italy vigorously followed up the initiative she took on the expiration of her twenty four hours' ultimatum to Turkey. A squadron under the Duke of Abruzzi cleared the Adriatic of Turkish vessel that might be a menace to Italian shipping, and after sinking three Turkish torpedo-boats attached Prevesa to prevent its being used as a base. The bulk of the Turkish Fleet was reported to have reached the Dardanelles, in safety. Tripoli was blockaded, but no landing appears to have been attempted. In Constantinople Said Pasha was attempting to form a Ministry. Turkey made another appeal to the Powers and is in the meantime refraining from warlike measures. From Sofia and Belgrade there were reassuring reports, but anxiety was still felt as to the effect of the war on the Albanian tribesmen and on Turco-Greek relations.

Tuesday, Oct. 3.—Communication with Tripoli ceased. The British vessel 'Castlegrath' arrived at Malta with 1,300 refugees on board; and it is understood that but a very few foreigners remain in Tripoli. In Berlin satisfaction is expressed that the Italians did not effect a landing at Prevesa, as this act might have led to serious complications. Public opinion in Vienna is exhibiting much annoyance with Italy. In Paris it is understood that Italy is willing to conclude peace on the basis of the cession of Tripoli. For this cession she is prepared to pay and indemnity.

Wednesday, Oct. 4.—The blockade of Tripoli was officially announced to the Powers. The Italian Admiral summoned the Turkish Commander to surrender, but the latter refused. The Maltese authorities are seriously inconvenienced by the arrival of so many refugees in a destitute condition. Reports of intervention gained ground, and the "North German Gazette" positively stated that something will soon be heard of some action by the Powers. It is, however, generally thought that this cannot take place till some definite result has been reached and in any case the first steps must be taken by Turkey.

Thursday, Oct. 5.—The Italian squadron began the bombardment of the Tripoli forts on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 3, at half-past three. The Turkish fire was ineffective, and though the majority of the batteries have been dismantled the bombardment was to be continued. Great care was exercised by the Italian gunners to fire only on the forts and to avoid damaging any buildings in the town. In Rome it is said that no overtures of peace can be entertained which do not include the unconditional surrender of Tripoli. Any prospects which may have existed of a monetary arrangement have passed. Optimism is maintained in Berlin, and it is not thought that the operations will be of long duration. It is recognised that the initiative must come from Turkey. In Paris it is stated that the Powers will take the earliest possible opportunity either to intervene or to restrict the war area.

Said Pasha has succeeded in forming a Ministry, which in political character does not differ from the Cabinet of his predecessor Reshid Pasha, Ottoman Ambassador in Vienna, and Khurshid Pasha, aide-de-camp to the Sultan, who are repectively designated Foreign Minister and Minister of Marine, have not yet definitely accepted the proffered portfolios.

THE ITALIAN ULTIMATUM.

The following is the text of the Italian Ultimatum to the Porte on the question of Tripoli:—

"Throughout a long series of years the Italian Government has never ceased to represent to the Porte the absolute necessity that the state of disorder and neglect in which Tripoli and Cyrenaica are left by Turkey should come to an end and that they regions should be allowed to enjoy the same progress as that attained by other parts of Nothern Africa This transformation which is required by the general exigencies of civilisation constitutes, so far as Italy is concerned, a vital interest of the very first order by reason of the small distance separating these countries from the coasts of Italy.

"Notwithstanding the attitude maintained by the Italian Government, which has always loyally accorded its support to the Imperial Government on the different political questions of recent times, notwithstanding the moderation and patience displayed by the Italian Government hitherto, not only have its views in regard to Tripoli have misunderstood by the Imperial Government, but what is more, all enterprises on the part of Italian in the aforesaid regions, constantly encounter a systematic opposition of the most obstinate and unwarranted kind.

"The Imperial Government, which has thus up to now displayed constant hostility towards all legitimate Italian activity in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, quite recently, at the eleventh hour, proposed to the Royal Government to come to an understanding, declaring itself disposed to grant any economic concession compatible with the treaties, in force, and with the higher dignity and interests of Turkey, but the Royal Government does not now feel itself in a position to enter upon such negotiations, the uselessness of which is demonstrated by past experience, and which, far from constituting a guarantee for the future, could but afford a permanent cause of friction and conflict.

"On the other hand, information received by the Royal Government from its Consular agents in Tripoli and Cyrenaica represents the situation there as extremely dangerous, on account of the agitation prevailing against Italian subjects, which is very obviously fomented by officers and other organs of the authorities. This agitation constitutes an imminent danger, not only to Italian subjects, but also to foreigners of any nationality, who, justly perturbed and anxious for their safety, have commenced to embark and are leaving Tripoli without delay. The arrival at Tripoli of Ottoman military transports, the serious consequences of the sending of which the Royal Government had not failed to point out previously to the Ottoman Government, cannot but aggravate the situation and impress on the Royal Government the strict and absolute obligation of providing against the perils resulting therefrom.

"The Italian Government, finding itself forced to think of the guardianship of its dignity and its interests, has decided to proceed to the military occupation of Tripoli and Cyrenaica. This solution is the only one Italy can decide upon, and the Royal Government expects that the Imperial Government will in consequence give orders so that it may meet with no opposition from the present Ottoman representatives, and that the measures which will be necessary consequence may be effected without difficulty. Subsequent agreements would be made between the two Governments to settle the definitive situation arising therefrom.

"The Royal Ambassador in Constantinople has orders to ask for a peremptory reply on this matter from the Ottoman Government within twenty-four hours from the presentation of the present document, in default of which the Italian Government will be obliged to proceed to the immediate execution of the measures destined to insure the occupation.

"Pray add that the reply within the aforesaid limit of twenty-four hours must be communicated to us through the intermediary of the Turkish Embassy in Rome also.—(Signed) San Giuliano."

THE TURKISH REPLY.

The Turkish reply to the Italian ultimatum was handed to the Italian Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople in the following terms:—

"The Royal Embassy is aware of the manifold difficulties of circumstance which have not allowed Tripoli and Cyrenaica to take advantage of the benefits of progress. An impartial consideration of affairs is enough to show that the Ottoman Constitutional Government cannot be held liable for a situation which is the work of the old "regime." That being laid down, the Sub-lime Porte, in recapitulating the course of the past three years, searches in vain for circumstances in which it has shown itself hostile to Italian enterprises concerning Tripoli and Cyrenaica. Quite the contrary, it has always appeared to it normal and rational that Italy should co-operate with capital and industrial activity in the economic uplifting of this part of the empire. The Imperial Government is conscious of having shown a conciliatory disposition each time that it has been confronted with proposals conceived in this order of ideas.

"The Ottoman Government has in the same way, examined and generally determined, in the most friendly spirit, all claims and all affairs pursued by the Royal Embassy. It is necessary to add that in that it was obeying its desire, so often manifested to cultivate and maintain relations of confidence and friendship with the Italian Government. In fact, this sentiment alone still actuated it when it proposed at the last moment to the Royal Embassy an arrangement base on economic concessions calculated to afford Italian activity a vast field in the aforesaid provinces. In assigning for sole limit of these concessions the dignity and superior interest of the empire, as well as the treaties in force the Ottoman Government gave the measure of its conciliatory sentiments without, however, losing sight of the treaties and conventions by which it is bound towards other Powers and the international value of which would not be destroyed by the will of one of the parties.

"In so far as order and security, both in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, are concerned, the Ottoman Government, which is in a good position to judge the situation, can but point out, as it has already had the honour to do, the absence of any reason capable of justifying apprehensions relating to the fate of Italian subjects and other foreigners established there. Not only is there no agitation at this moment in these countries, much less an instigatory propaganda, but the officers and other agents of the Ottoman authority are instructed to ensure the safeguarding of order—instructions which they are conscientiously carrying out.

"As to the existence in Tripoli of Ottoman military transports, to which the Royal Embassy refers deducing grave consequence therefrom, the Sublime Porte thinks it ought to point out that in reality there is only a question of one single transport, the despatch of which was prior by several days to the Note of Sept. 26, independents of the fact that this expedition, which did not, moreover, comprise troops, cannot but have had a reassuring influence on the public mind.

"Reduced to these essential terms, the present disagreement resides in the absence of guarantees calculated to reassure the Italian Government as to the economic expansion of its interests in Tripoli and Cyrenaica. In not proceeding to so grave an act as a military occupation, the Royal Government will be met by the Sublime Porte with the firm desire to smooth away this disagreement.

"Thus, impartially, the Imperal Government may acquaint it with the nature of these guarantees, to which it will willingly subscribe so long as they do not affect its territorial integrity.

"It undertakes to this end not to modify in any way whatsoever during the pourparlers the present situation in Tripoli and Cyrenaica in military respects, and it would like to hope that the Royal Government, yielding to the sincere disposition of the Sublime Porte, will acquiesce in this proposal."

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

The declaration of war handed to the Porte by the Italian Embassy was as follows:—

"Carrying out the orders of the King, the Charge d'Affaires of Italy has the honour to notify that the period accorded by the Royal Government to the Porte with a view to the realisation of certain necessary measures has expired without a satisfactory reply reaching the Italian Government. The lack of this reply only confirms the bad will or want of power of which the Turkish Government and authorities have given such frequent proof, especially with regard to the rights and interests of Italian in Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

"The Royal Government is consequently obliged to attend itself to the safe-guarding of its right and interests, as well as its honour and dignity, by all means at its disposal. The events which will follow can only be regarded as the necessary consequence of the conduct followed for so long by the Turkish authorities. The relations of friendship and peace being therefore interrupted between the two countries, Italy considers herself from this moment in a state of war with Turkish. The undersigned consequently has the honour to make known to your Highness that passports will be placed at the disposal of the Charge d'Affaires in Rome, and to beg your Highness to hand him his own passports. The Royal Government has likewise commissioned the undersigned to declare that Ottoman subjects may continue to reside in Italy without fearing an attack on their persons, property, or affairs.—(Signed) De Martino."

TURKISH APPEALS TO THE POWERS.

Constantinople, Oct. 2.—The Porte is believed to have received an assurance of neutrality from the Balkan States and Greece in the present conflict. The Porte, which has already sent a Note to the Powers protesting against the Italian ultimatum and declaration of war, pointing out that hostilities were opened at Prevesa by Italian vessels before the declaration and appealing to the Powers for assistance, to-day sent an additional Note to the Ambassadors accredited to the Great Powers for communication to their Governments. After pointing out that the Government upon receipt of the ultimatum replied before the expiry of the time limit in a manner at once pacific and calculated to assure an immediate settlement and again referring to the Italian attack at Prevesa the Note continues:—

"The Ottoman Government, in consideration of its own rights and these facts, is to-day absolutely free to take advantage of all consequences arising out of the existence of a state of war and to employ the measures necessitated thereby against Italy. The Ottoman Government, in spite of these considerations, and believing that the present state of war can yet be brought to an end, is determined to make fresh representations to the Powers, and has, therefore, delayed the execution of the measures above referred to. The Ottoman nation, struggling to repress its most sacred impulses, bases its hopes for a favourable reply to the known justice and humanity of the Powers."

The Sultan, after the declaration of war, telegraphed to King George and the Kaiser requesting intervention on behalf of Turkey. The replies which have been received were of the most friendly nature, but at the same time they held out little hope of the possibility of useful intervention at the present juncture.

In reply to the first protestatory Note from the Porte, the Powers have expressed the opinion that intervention is impossible at present, and in several cases recommend the opening of negotiations with Italy on bases other than those upon which the Porte has taken its stand in the Note referred to.

The Sultan's telegram to King George requesting British intervention was submitted to Sir Edward Grey, whose reply was communicated to the Grand Vizier by Sir Gerard Lowther. The British Government regrets that the moment is inopportune, and adds that it will avail itself of the first favourable opportunity of arriving at a solution of the questions at issue. The message has had a good effect on the Porte.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" was issued on Oct. 4 in London containing a proclamation by the King of British neutrality, and citing the Act prohibiting the enlistment of British subjects in the military or naval service of any of the belligerent powers; the building of ships and the furnishing of guns for a belligerent; and the equipment of expeditions against any power. All persons offending against the Act are liable to fine and imprisonment, and any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender.

THE ITALIAN OPERATIONS.

The following statement has been issued from the Italian Embassy in London:—

I. The various rumours of the landing of Italian troops in other parts of the Ottoman Empire than in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica are categorically denied.

II. Italy has not the remotest intention of landing troops in any part of the Ottoman Empire except in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica. A categorical denial in advance is given to any similar report that may come to hand later.

III. The operations which the Italian Navy is compelled to carry out in European waters are exclusively directed towards protecting Italian coasts, Italian open towns, the military expedition to Tripoli, and Italian merchant ships in the Adriatic and Indian Seas from contemplated Turkish raids.

IV. The Ministry of Marine has during the past few days received urgent representations from the "Puglia Navigation Company," which owns a number of merchant ships trading in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, as to the danger arising from the presence of Turkish destroyers in those waters. So serious are these dangers that the services not only of the "Puglia," but also those of other Italian companies in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, have had to be suspended.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF TRIPOLI.

Rome, Oct. 4.—The following official announcement is made here:—"A telegram from Rear-Admiral Faravelli, who is on board the battleship "Benedetto Brin," despatched at 7.45 p. m. yesterday says that the bombardment of the main batteries at Tripoli was begun at half-past three in the afternoon and was continued until sunset. The batteries replied to the Italian fire, but without effect. The Admiral intimates that the bombardment will be resumed to-day in order to destroy the batteries completely. The greatest care was taken by the Italian gunners not to damage the buildings in the town, and only the lighthouse on the battery was demolished."

Milan, Oct. 4.—Reports on the bombardment of Tripoli received from Admiral Aubry, the Commander-in-Chief of the Italian naval forces, state that the Italians spared all the Consulates, hospitals, churches monasteries, and convents, directing their fire only at the fortifications, which they were able to do with relative ease, as the range of the Turkish cannon was so inferior to that of the Italian guns that the ships were able to go near enough to take accurate aim. The protracted nature of the bombardment is due to the extreme care taken to avoid useless bloodshed and to a desire to respect the houses of the non-combatants and the mosques. There was some interval between the shots as Admiral Aubry and Rear-Admiral Faravelli expected any moment to see a white flag appear showing the intention of the Turks to surrender. The fire from the Turks was absolutely ineffectual, none of their shots reaching the ships.

Admiral Aubry ordered the vessels not to use their heaviest guns, and at no time was it found necessary to bring them into action. From the fleet the officers could see plainly the effect of their shots and judging from the havoc wrought by the Italian fire all the forts might have been dismantled and the batteries silenced in a few hours, but at the cost of the lives of all the defenders, a contingency which the Italians tried to avoid. The few people remaining Tripoli abandoned the town immediately the bombardment began.

ITALY AND PEACE OVERTURES.

The Rome correspondent of the "Times" wrote on Oct. 4:—

There is no change in the situation as far as Italy is concerned, and for the moment there seems little prospect of any change. It is quite certain that no overtures of peace can be taken into consideration here until the position of Italy, with regard to Tripoli is an accomplished and undeniable fact, or, in other words, till her occupation of the Tripolitaine has been secured beyond dispute. It is too late in the day to talk of bargains which would give Italy possession of the coveted coast in return for a money payment to Turkey. Nothing short of absolute and unconditional cession would relax the vigilance with which the Italian forces are proceeding to carry out a design which would have to be carried out now or more less in its entirety, whatever terms Italy and Turkey may come to.

Meanwhile it must be admitted that Italy is giving good proof of her determination to limit her operations to the one object at stake. The blockade of the Tripolitaine coast and the patrolling of the Adriatic were absolutely necessary for the safe conveyance of her troops, and she has committed no act of war which was outside the strict necessities of her plan.

When the actual conveyance of troops will begin it is impossible to conjecture. The preparation of transports is going forward actively, and troops are being moved every day to Naples and Genoa, the chief ports of embarkation. No hitch, as far as one can learn, has occurred anywhere. On the other hand, there is no reason for hurry in the present circumstances, and the Ministers of War and Marine are undoubtedly well advised to act as they are doing with great deliberation, and to guard against all emergencies which may mar the landing of a full and sufficient fore. The Government is evidently doing its best to avoid unnecessary bloodshed both now and in the future occupation of the Tripolitaine

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR B. W. R. PENNINGTON COMMANDING.

Bombay, 20th October.

255. Parades—Saturday 28th October 1911:—No 1 and 2 companies Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Battery at 5-30 p.m.

Parade outside Grant Station at 5 p. m.

Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

248. D R F Class.—A D R F Class will commence on Wednesday next 25th instant. Members who are desirous of joining this class will parade at the old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7 15 a m on the date.

Dress:—Plain Clothes.

242. Gun Layers Examination.—The Gun Layers qualifying examination for the season 1911 12, will be held at Middle Ground on Saturday 28th October.

250. Gun Layers Class.—Parade at Apollo Bundar at 5 p. m. Members desirous of joining this Class will parade with the qualified layers on Saturday 28th October.

256. Viceroys Competition—The Viceroys Competition will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 29th October. (First stage). A train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m.

257. Duties—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending 29th October 1911.

No. 1 Company. Sergeant A. Spilling.

No. 2 Company Sergt. A. W. Barker.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st October.

902. Detail of Parades.—

Monday the 23rd instant—"G" Company Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m. All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.

Dress—Mufti.

Wednesday the 25th instant—Commanding Officer's Parade. Parade as strong as possible at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, with Caps. Band and Drums will be in attendance. Subject—

1. Part II Infantry Training, Sections 59 to 74, Fire Discipline. 2. Battalion drill.

Friday the 27th instant—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p. m.

903. Maxim Gun—All members desirous of attending a class of instruction in Maxim Gun duties should submit their names to the Officers Commanding their Cos at a very early date.

904. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

Sunday, the 22nd inst "E" Coy.
Thursday, the 26th inst "F" Coy.
Saturday, the 28th inst "A" Coy.
Sunday, the 29th inst "G" Coy.
Monday, the 30th inst. "D" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

905. The Viceroy's Prize Competition will take place at Ghat Kopar on Monday, 23rd, and Tuesday, the 24th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

906. Signallers—The Signallers of "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a. m. to-day Saturday, 21st, Wednesday 25th and Saturday 28th instant and every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday until further orders

907. Adjutant's Office—The Adjutant's Office will be closed, except for urgent work on Monday 3rd and Tuesday 24th instant on account of Divali holiday.

NOTICE.

The Prospectus of Military Tournament competitive Events of the Exhibition may be seen at Head-Quarters where entry forms may also be obtained.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

UNDER the title "Out to Win" the Continental Tyre Co. has just issued a booklet giving full particulars and a long list of very flattering testimonials of Tropical—the New Continental motor tyres. The book contains a short description of the gigantic increase of the Continental Tyre Co's works, which are to-day probably, the largest of its kind in the world. The book is well got up and handsomely printed and may be obtained free of all cost from the company's Indian agents, Messrs Schroder Smidt & Co., Bombay and Calcutta and any motor-car dealer.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6).

THE ROYAL EXILE AT RICHMOND.

A centre of interest at the present moment is "Abercorn" ex-King Manuel's residence at Richmond—I was in Richmond yesterday and called on the Conte di Figueiro who is adviser to ex-Queen Amelia. The Conte made no secret of the fact that the emigres are closely watching events in Northern Portugal, but professed that none of them knew more than appeared in the papers. However, there is no doubt that the royalists are constantly in communication with Richmond via Paris and that the illustrious exile looks upon this attempt as a last chance of regaining his throne and not altogether a hopeless one. He amuses himself at Richmond principally in walking and he has given the brace of secret service officers who are always in attendance many a gruelling afternoon. It is said that he can keep up a steady five miles an hour. With all he is as merry as a schoolboy on occasions and his neighbours tell a tale of how one morning we turned the garden-hose on one of his secretaries and chased him round the garden to the latter's great discomfiture. He spends an hour with the fools in the grounds every morning, his opponent being frequently the Marquis de Soveral. Though the ex-King and his mother live in a great privacy they have become very popular in Richmond and I was assured yesterday that should he decide to return to his country and had the royalists he could raise quite a big company in London's pretty suburb!

MISSIONARIES AND THEIR CRITICS.

A friend in Sheffield has sent me a cutting from one of the local dailies. The extract relates to an attack recently made in Bradford on the methods of missionaries and a reply to this criticism by the Rev. R. C. Porter at Sheffield on Monday. It is I imagine a rare thing to find an assailant of missionary work in the pulpit, but the particular assailant that Mr. Porter answered with so much vigour was a preacher and his strictures were parried in a sermon preached on behalf of the L. M. S., these letters I take it standing for the London Missionary Society! The preacher referred to seems to have said that he would yield to no one in his admiration of the missionary's splendid loyalty to his work, but his methods were all wrong. His only idea was to proselytise, to get people simply to change the name of their deity, to leave on one side the name of the Hindu God and to put in its place the God of the Christians. The missionaries, said Mr. Porter, would have swallowed the pill and easily dispensed with the figure had it not been that every line of the sermon, if correctly reported, betrayed such an appalling amount of ignorance. There was not a sentence in it that could not have been controverted. The preacher had said that the missionaries made their appeal to the lower classes, and that the great bulk of their converts, were from those classes. This was quite true but if it was a reproach thrown upon the missionaries, it was a reproach they were proud to share. With the ignorance prevailing at home on the subject it was not, he continued, surprising that they sometimes heard in the English churches (what English churches) that the heathen religions are good enough for the heathen. When the religions of India sanctioned the dreadful obscenity engraved upon the heathen temples, sanctioned the shocking life under which girls were publicly married to their gods

ON DOOR-KNOCKERS.

The Realm of Metal Work.

To attempt to judge of our own times is like endeavouring to examine a picture held too close to our eyes. The thing is too near to us, and distance must intervene before the true perspective can be obtained. And so it is difficult to estimate what position the twentieth century is destined to take in the history of the arts and of the art of decoration in particular. But to draw a bow at a venture, it would not be surprising if in time to come it were known as a sort of second Renaissance, so far as the arts of the home are concerned. It is, indeed, a time of rebirth, of reproduction, and of renewed interest. Though we are not actually returning to the Classic, we are seeking inspiration in the best periods of recent times, and there is hardly a department of decoration which does not feel the effect of the revival. And every day the attention paid to detail grows more and more minute and where formerly architects and handicraftsmen were concerned merely with the more salient features of the house, to-day the most meticulous care is lavished on all the minor point. We can hardly be too grateful for the change in attitude, for many objects that used to be purely utilitarian, and nothing beyond are now assuming an interest that was formerly entirely lacking.

In the realm of metal-work it would be difficult to over-estimate the advance which the last few years have witnessed. The doorknocker, so essential an adjunct to every dwelling-house, has deservedly come in for its due share of attention, and while we are waiting on the door step to be admitted to the inner mysteries, we are now enabled to admire something more than the brass loop or the black enamelled circle which bounded the imaginative scope of the designer of door furniture of a few years ago.

SOME ARTISTS' KNOCKERS.

Artists such as Sir Alma Tadema and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, realising the possibilities open to this article of use and decoration, have evolved original designs or great beauty; that of the former on his house in St. John's Wood is designed on the lines of a Greek mask, the chin and wide open mouth affording the necessary handle. Rossetti likewise sought inspiration in the classic, the centre medallion of his knocker bearing a Medusa's head, surrounded by a wreath of leaves as a clapper. The knocker is similar in idea to that belonging to the house of the Duke of Devonshire in Piccadilly, a design which is now extensively copied.

But it is not given to the ordinary householder to originate his own designs; he would probably sooner take refuge in the loop or circle to which we have already referred! Happily for him, his choice is now a wide one, many excellent examples being obtainable at a very low cost. Some are copies of old knockers, some are adaptations of antique carvings and brasses, arranged so as to serve this purpose, while others, again, are entirely modern. Among the most attractive of the reproductions is that taken from Durham Sanctuary, a finely-modelled mask of the mediæval type, surrounded by conventionalised locks of hair, and holding between its clenched teeth an ornamented ring. Considerable legendary interest attaches to the original knocker, for in the Middle Ages an offender fleeing from the long arm of the law might at any hour knock up the porter of Durham Sanctuary and claim protection for a period of thirty-seven days. The right was last claimed in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Brasenose College, Oxford, also boasts an interesting knocker in the form of an animal's head, now, however, so worn by successive years of use as to have lost much of its original sharpness of outline. This knocker is excellently reproduced, and, needless to say, is much in demand among former members of the college. For Old Harrovians, also, there are knockers, displaying the school arms, a lion rampant on an oblong shield.

THE GROTESQUE IN KNOCKERS.

For those who incline to the grotesque, the Lincoln Imp, with his horned ears and apelike arms, is quite delightful; he can be had either alone or with the arms of Lincoln at his back. The gargoyles of old Gothic churches, developed in bronze, make most successful door-knockers; there seems to be something intimate and homely in their grotesqueness that has a more welcoming air than the coldness of the classical. Glastonbury contributes a fine brass, depicting St. Dunstan and the Devil, the suspended clapper again surrounding the city arms. Christchurch affords us a reproduction of the famous "Fox in Pulpit," a device of which the quaint imaginativeness never fails to charm. For pure comedy we may have as knockers the time-honoured presentment of Punch or of Judy, figures that never seem to lose their hold on our affections, no matter what our age; or, again, we may agitate for entry with the person of Mother Shipton or give a Wagnerian summons with a brazen Cheshire cat!

The pictures of Hogarth depicting London streets have furnished models for some particularly fine reproductions of door-knockers, while a walk through the neighbourhood of Bloomsbury reveals a number of good types of the period of Queen Anne and the Georges.

KNOCKERS FOR BEDROOM DOORS.

The practice of placing a small door-knocker outside our bedrooms is rapidly growing and has everything to recommend it. Every member of the household should have at least one room which shall be a sanctuary, to which admittance may only be gained by our orders after the most rigid formality. Reproductions in miniature of practically all the knockers mentioned may be obtained for bedroom use. They are worth consideration by those who have not yet acquired them.

HIGH COURT—OCTOBER 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)

For Consent Decree.

922-10 Khunderao L and M Anandibai and others vs Ramabai widow Captain and V.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

752-10 Mulla and Mulla Karbala Begum vs Ebrahim and others Shroff D and D.

For Further Direction and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

558-08 Mirza N and M Lalji Pudamsey vs Naran Gigamalvi H M and R.

Long Causes.

1181-10 J R Patell and Co Bapulal Amrutlal vs Amrutlal Magunlal Mehta and D.

263-10 Ardeshir H D and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Chandrabhagabai, widow and others Wadia G and Co.

328-14053-09 Wadia G and Co Ratanji Framji Batliboi vs Javerbai widow.

161-4418-08 Manchershaw and N Parbhudas Haridas and others vs Lakhmidas Haridas Little and Co.

963-09 Malvi H M and R Messrs Vincent Soares and Co vs Hargowandas Kasal Hiralal and Co.

900-10 Mirza M and M Thakur Lalji Padamsey vs Kansara Naron Malvi H M and R.

313-11 Manchershaw and Nusservanji C Poonawalla vs Bhawaram Ramchandra Khanderao L and M.

381-11 Munchershaw and N Harkisondas Haridas vs Bhawaram Ramchandra Khunderao L and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Hayward.)

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

144-11 Captain and V Pestonji Jeewanji Mistry and others vs Kedarmal Bharmals Wadia G and Co Part heard.

Corporal Frank Merritt, a Romford Boy scout, aged seventeen, has reached Berwick in a 400 mile walk from Essex to Edinburgh, with a despatch for the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. His biggest day's tramp was from Darlington to Newcastle, forty-six miles. He was out all night walking to Doncaster as the Scouts encamped there sought his capture. A map and the telegraph wires have been his chief guides.

Owing to the drought, says a mail message, the Cheshire canals have had to be closed. The scarcity of water in the district is unprecedented. Loaded boats have been lying on the mud-banks for some time, and the largest reservoirs are dry. There is hope of improvement, as rain has begun to fall.

By appointment
to H.M. the King.
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The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
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Guaranteed absolutely pure concentrated beef. Keeps its perfect purity in any climate. The most scientifically perfect Beef Extract in the World and the first made on a commercial scale.
LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

MOROCCO'S EASTERN CAPITAL.

Unexplored Field for the Tourist.

Now that Morocco is looming so big on the horizon, says a "Daily Mail" correspondent in mail week. Oudjda, the capital of Eastern Morocco, is beginning to attract the attention that is due to it by reason of its strategical position as the frontier town on the Algerian side. From Oran it is reached by train to Lalla-Marnia, the Algerian frontier town, and thence by diligence—altogether a matter of eight or nine hours; but it is possible to do the last fifteen miles which separate the frontier towns by motor-car, for the road, which was made by the soldiers of the Foreign Legion, is as good as any part of the road from Oran. It was in March, 1907, that, owing to the assassination of a French subject, Dr. Emile Mauchamp, at Marrakesh, France occupied Oudjda. Since the occupation—as in all countries in North Africa where the French flag flies—lawlessness and pillage have given place to law and order, and there is no more inter-tribal warfare between Oudjda and the adjoining towns—where, until quite recently, the heads of the victims used to adorn the walls of the towns.

The town is picturesquely situated in an orange grove surrounded by lovely gardens, but the first view one obtains of Oudjda, coming from the frontier, is of its walls, for, like all these old towns in North Africa, it is a walled one. These walls at once give the town an old-world appearance, for they must certainly have belonged to the Middle Ages. They are about twelve feet in height, and for six feet from the ground are about four feet in thickness, the upper part being about two feet. Such was the idea of fortification in early times. Nothing is visible from the outside but the minaret of the mosque, from which floats a grey flag, to show that it is Friday, the sabbath of the Mussulman. The principal gate, the Bab-el-Khemis, is guarded by the soldiers and close at sundown.

THE ONE HOTEL.

The European part of the town is just inside the Bab-el-Khemis, but is, as yet, small. Here one finds the only possible hotel. It is not pretentious, but up to the present it has fulfilled all requirements, for visitors have been few and far between. The military operations on the Moulouya River had given to Oudjda an unaccustomed animation at the time of my visit, and the hotel accommodation was full even to the dining-room, where mattresses had been spread to accommodate the officers who were passing through.

In walking through the town, the first thing that one remarks is that the costume worn by the Moors is different from that worn by their co-religionists in Algeria. Most of the men wear a burnous of brown and white stripes, a white turban would loosely round the head, and yellow slippers. The Arabs of Algeria usually wear a white burnous and a high head-dress called a "g'nour." This is made up of several chechias (the ordinary fez), round which is rightly wound a turban secured by several turns of camel's hair cord. The women wear a pointed head-dress, the "haik" being brought over the top of the head and falling over the face, which is completely covered except for an oblong slit through which they peep. It is impossible in the town to get a glimpse of the dwelling-houses, which are made of the usual sun-dried mud, for they are reached by passages leading from the street and are concealed from view behind mud walls.

A MYSTERIOUS LAND.

Even in this town, only ten miles from the Algerian frontier, one feels that one has already entered the mysterious land of the Moors; everything seems strange and different from other countries. There is one thing that dominates all these people—it is their extreme reticence towards strangers. One feels that one is an interloper and is only tolerated because of the force which lies behind our so-called Western civilisation. I once watched a group of Arabs, seated on the usual mat and drinking coffee at a Moorish cafe, and I remarked to my companion, an accomplished Arab scholar, that hardly a word had passed between them during the hour that we had been sitting over our coffee. He, laughingly, told me of an Arab proverb, by which his co-religionists set much store, which runs thus when translated:—

If you your lips would keep from slips
Five things observe with care—
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

The "souks" or bazaars at Oudjda are small and in no way comparable with those of Tunis, Stamboul or Cairo. The wares exhibited are not of great variety or value. The vendors make no attempt to push their wares and seem oblivious of the presence of a stranger. In only one case did the shopkeeper deign to recognise my presence. He was a gunsmith and after identifying me as "N'glesz" he condescendingly offered to sell me a Moroccan rifle—an extraordinary looking weapon, about six feet long—for three douros (fifteen francs).

I was fortunate enough, owing to the kind offices of a friend, to see a group of Moroccan women unveiled, at a house at the back of the town. There were six of them—handsome, half-tamed creatures—who did not hesitate to show their annoyance at the intrusion upon their privacy of a "roumi," a word used by the Arabs to designate all non-believers or Christians. When it was suggested that these women should pose for a photo in front of my kodak they became almost violent in their refusal and cast evil glances at the unoffending little camera. No offer of money would induce them to consent, so I had to resort to stratagem, which succeeded where all else had failed.

MILITARY CAMP.

One morning early, I walked out to the military camp, a couple of miles outside the town. A group of tramps—perhaps fifteen or twenty—were strolling along about fifty yards ahead of me. Presently they met a marabout, whom they saluted by touching his shoulder with their lips. He apparently invoked a blessing upon them, but upon the "roumi" who followed behind them his evil glance indicated a curse rather than a blessing. The marabouts are sacred beings in the eyes of the followers of Mohammed, and their word is law in the villages to which they are attached. Arriving at the military camp I found that two thousand camels were being loaded with provisions for the troops that were camped on the Moulouya River. The drivers were yelling at the animals, which rent the air with hideous groans of protest. Words fail to describe the chaos of pandemonium. Tommy Atkins, as drawn by Kipling, had a right understanding of these animals when he said:

The horse, he knows above a bit;
The bullock's but a fool;
The elephant's a gentleman;
The battery mule's a mule;
Put the commissariat cam-a-el,
When all is said and done,
E's a devil an' a ostrich an' a orphan child in one!

When the French work of pacification in Morocco is completed, Oudjda will no doubt become a centre of interest for the tourist as the first Moroccan town on the route from Algiers to Fez. Many travellers agree that it is the shortest and best route, and that it was not made use of in connection with the relief of Fez was, as is now pretty well known, due to diplomatic reasons.

It is estimated that there are between 50,000 and 60,000 tramps roaming about England.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty Oct. 2.

The undermentioned Eng Sub-Lieut has been promoted to the rank of Eng Lieut in his Majesty's Fleet:—Wilfrid Long Oct 1.

Miss Beatrice Sandes has this day been appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service on probation.

War Office, Oct. 3.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col temporary Brig-Gen R C B Haking, C B, from the General Staff, to be a Brigade Commander, and to retain his temporary rank while so employed, vice Maj-Gen C R Simpson, C B, vacated on promotion Sept. 23.

Lieu-Col W C Hedley, R E to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, at the War Office, vice Lieut-Col temporary Col C F Cloe, C M G, R E, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Sept 20.

Capt H E R K Braine, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be attached to the General Staff graded Brigade Major, vice Maj R G Parker, the King's Own Royal Lancaster Reg, appointed Commander, of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets at the R M C Sept 24.

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering—Lieut A S Redman, R E, is advanced from a 2nd to a 1st Assistant Instructor July 24; Lieut A S Eddis, R E, to be a 2nd Assistant Instructor, vice Lieut A S Redman, R E, Sept 18.

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards—Capt E J H Luxmoore, from the R A M C to be Surg-Capt Sept 27.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—Maj A L Powell retires on retired pay Oct 4; Capt W J R Wingfield to be Maj Oct 4.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Superny Lieut-Col D J M Fasson, is restored to the establishment Oct 4.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Lieut-Col and Brev Col M M Morris, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, retires on retired pay Sept 29; Maj A F Pullen, to be Lieut-Col Sept 29; Maj F A Wynter, DSO, is seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery Sept 27; the undermentioned Capts to be Majors;—F A Twiss, M V O Sept 27, A C Fergusson Sep 29, Capt S O Boyd is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Artillery Sept 20; Lieut E A Gainsford to be Capt June 19; Superintending Clerk D W Smith to be Qrm, with the hon rank of Lieut Oct 4.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brev Col B R Ward, on completion of five years' service as regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on the Half-pay List Oct 1 Maj E M Paul to be Lieut-Col Oct 1.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Sec Lieut G R F Rowley to be Lieut Aug 7.

Infantry.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Reg—Sec Lieut C S Steele Perkins to be Lieut Sept 12.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Reg—Maj L G T Stone retires on retired pay Oct 4 Capt J C Robertson to be Maj Oct 4 Lieut J A Dunnington-Jefferson to be Adjutant Oct 1.

King's Liverpool Reg—Sec Lieut E B Lambert resigns his commission Oct 4.

Norfolk Reg—Sec Lieut R C Nixon to be Lieut Sept 2.

Lincolnshire Reg—Capt R H G Wilson is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry Sept 18.

Suffolk Reg—Sec Lieut D R A Eley to be Lieut Sept 20.

Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry—Corporal W. T. Howe, from the R F A, to be Sec Lieut Oct 4.

Leicestershire Reg—Lieut M G B Copeman is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Sept 14; Sec Lieut R S Bell resigns his commission Oct 4.

Cheshire Reg—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—H C Randall Sept 1, V W H Duke Sept 8.

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Capt M C L Caulfeild-Stoker is seconded for service with the West African Reg Sept 13.

East Lancashire Reg—Cap T S Lambert to be Maj Sept 13.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Reg—Lieut G A Bell is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Sept 20.

Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire L I—Capt and Brev Maj A J F Eden to be Maj Sept 18.

Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Reg Sec Lieut P M Murray to be Lieut Augt 16.

Princess Charlitte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Reg.)—Super. Capt. R. J. Collins is restored to the establishment (Aug. 1)

King's Royal Rifle Corps—The undermentioned Lieuts. are seconded:—J. S. Mellor, for service of an Adjutant in the O. T. C. (Aug. 2); Leycester Aylmer for service under the Colonial Office (Sept. 22). The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of May 24, 1910;—Lieut. F. W. Parish is seconded for service on the Staff (April 23, 1910).

Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Reg)—Super. Capt. E. E. D. Henderson is restored to the establishment Sept. 11).

Highland L.I.—Capt. H. T. C. Singleton, D.S.O., is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers (Sept. 12); the undermentioned Lieuts. to be Capts.:—H. S. Tarrant (Sept. 12), J. R. Simson, and to remain seconded (Sept. 23), H. H. MacD. Stevenson, and to remain seconded (Sept 23) Wyndham Halswelle (Sept. 23).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's)—Sec. Lieut. P. W. Brodie to be Lieut. (Aug. 28).

Gordon Highlanders—Lieut J. M. Blair, from the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be Capt. (dated Aug. 12, but not to carry pay or allowances prior to Oct. 4, 1911); Sec. Lieut. H. M. Sprot to be Lieut. (Sept. 2).

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut N D Shaw is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers Sept 6.

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Gent Cadet J C Aitken, from the R M C, to be Sec Lieut Oct 5

Prince of Wales's Leinster Reg Royal Canadians—Sec Lieut G G S McLean to be Lieut Sept 6

West India Reg—Lieut Hugh Edwards retires on retired pay Oct 4.

Army Medical Service.

Col Alfred Peterkin, M B, is placed on retired pay Oct 2 Lieut-Col H J Barratt, from the R A M C, to be Col Oct 2.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major H I Pocock to be Lieut-Col Oct 2 Major E McK Williams retires on retired pay Oct 4.

Army Pay Department.

Lieut-Col H A Eyre, Staff Paymaster, is placed on retired pay Oct 2 Capt C H Richards, Paymaster, to be Staff Paymaster, with the rank of Major Oct 2 Staff-Sergt-Major Robert Downey, from the Army Pay Corps, to be Assist Paymaster, with the hon rank of Lieut Oct 4.

Memorands.

Col A R Pemberton, on completion of his period of service as Deputy-Judge-Advocate, retires on retired pay Oct 1.

Brev-Col B R Ward, Half-pay List, to be Col Oct 1.

Qrmr and Hon Lieut W F Hammond, Leicestershire Regt, is granted the hon rank of Capt Sept 28.

General Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned to be Capts—H N M Clegg, late Capt 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars; R C Grant late Capt 26th Middlesex Cyclist Volunteer Rifle Corps Oct 4.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Lord Frederick William Conyngham to be Sec Lieut on probation Sep 30.

Infantry.

4th Bat The King's Liverpool Reg—The appointment of F A Romyn to a Sec Lieutenancy on probation, which appeared in the "Gazette" of March 28, is cancelled.

3rd Batt Leicestershire Reg—E V Tindal to be Sec Lieut on probation Sept 30.

3rd Batt Welsh Reg—Superny Sec Lieut G R Pitapatrick to be Lieut, and to remain seconded Aug 1, 1909.

3rd Batt Queen's Own R W Kent Reg—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—C M Payton and S K Gore Sept 6.

6th Batt, Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Reg—Eric Beifield to be Sec Lieut on probation Oct 4.

5th Batt K R R C—V H M Wadham, late Cadet, Sergt, Malvern College Contingent O T C, to be Sec Lieut on probation Sept 18.

4th Batt Durham L I—Sec Lieut on probation F G Stammers is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt Gordon Highlanders—Capt and Hon Major Egbert Napier resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform Oct 4.

4th Batt R Irish Rifles—Lieut W O Thompson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Sept 1.

3rd Batt Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Sec Lieut on probation A de L Long is confirmed in his rank.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Capt C R Tichborne resigns his commission Oct 4. The undermentioned Lieuts are confirmed in their rank:—W R Gardner, V R Smith, P T Priestley.

Army Veterinary Corps.

W J E McKenzie to be Lieut on probation Oct 4.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Oct. 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig-Gen H P Hickman, R A
Col C A Brown, I A
Lieut M S Young, 14 Lrs
Lieut A O Creagh, 120 Raj
Lieut F W J Paterson, 66 Punj
Lieut J H Russell, 126 Bel
Lieut W E O Von S Montith, 105 Inf
Lieut J L Leoky, 119 Inf
Lieut S Usher, 129 Bel
Capt A C M Alington, adjt, E coast Vols
Capt D Le G Pitcher, 39 C I H
Capt E R Hagger, A R D
Major R E E Krickenbeck, 123 Prs

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt W E Brierley, I M S
Lieut H G Morrell, 75 Inf

From Oct. 2 to Oct. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt E A Walker, I M S, B
Mr T Butler, B
Mr C Addams Williams, B
Mr F S Tabor, B
Mr F Gregson-Williams, B
Mr J Marchant, B
Major D C Kemp, M
Mr H S Scield, M Cov
Mr H R G Hasted, M
Mr C Mildred, M
Mr G H Cowan, Bo Cov
Mr J P Brander, Bo Cov
Mr L J Sedgwick, Bo Cov
Lieut Col Hon H D Napier, C M G, Staff
Lieut-Col W G H Stirling, 86 C Inf
Capt R J F Ingham, D A A and Q M G, Aden
Capt W R B Stacey, 92 Punj

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col F W P Macdonald, B, 5 days
Capt W M Anderson, B, 2 days
Capt J W McCoy, I M S, B, 2 mo M C
Mr H P Duval, B Cov, 14 days
Mr H W P Scroope, B Cov, 3 mo
Mr E Geake, B Cov, 4 mo M C
Mr A R Godber, B, 10 days on M C
Mr W A Galbreath, B, 3 mo M C
Mr G B Williams, B, to Oct 22, 1911, on M C
Mr D G Barber, B, 11 mo 16 days
Mr A G Grant, B, 2 mo M C
Dr G T Walker, B, 3 mo M C
Mr G H Murphy, B, 1 year
Lieut-Col P Ashworth, M, 3 mo
Miss H W Bernard, M, 2 mo M C
Mr F G Collett, Bo, 2 days
Mr H Lorimer, Bo, 6 mo M C
Mr J G Moore, Bo, 3 mo M C
Surg-Gen H W Stevenson, I M S, 5 days
Col St G L Steele, C B, I A, 1 mo
Lieut-Col C V Mainwaring, 83 Punj, 4 mo 3 days
Lieut-Col J A Ratisford, 93 Burma Inf, 2 mo
Major A H Moorhead, I M S, 3 mo
Major H V Firth, 80 C Inf, to June 21, 1912.
Major R E Tomlin Money Shewan, R E, 4 mo M C
Major A S Hamilton, 52 Sikhs, 3 mo M C
Major A W N Taylor, 7 G R, 8 mo M C
Capt J E Cruickshank, 2 G R, 4 mo
Capt W L Trafford, I M S, 9 mo
Capt D I Macaulay, 1 Lrs, 3 mo M C
Capt J A Bean, 101 Gren, 4 mo
Capt B H Ryves, S T C, 2 mo
Capt P S Hore, 52 Sikhs, 4 mo
Capt B C Fellows, 30 Lrs, to 28 12 11
Capt F W A Wells, Burma Mil Pol, 5 days
Capt J P Villiers Stuart, 55 R, till 4 7 12
Capt J M V Stewart, 10 G R, 4 mo
Capt L G Williams, 5 Cav, 5 mo M C
Capt H M Butler, 101 R, to 17 3 12
Capt D de Ridgeway, 3 G R, to 23 12 11
Capt C H Reinhold, I M S, 14 days
Lieut R D O Hill, 2 G R 3 mo
Lieut V R McCloughin, 14 Sikhs 1 mo M C
Lieut J B Haines, 10 Jats, 4 mo
Lieut F E Myddleton-Gavey, 10 Jats, 3 mo M C
Lieut G Van R Rayne, 76 Punj, 3 mo M C
Lieut C F Nixon, 91 Punj, 3 mo M C
Sub-Lieut G F D Wells, R I M, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A R Godber, B
Mr M G Norman, B
Mr T H Dolmar, B
Mr J C C Lears, B
Mr W M Mather, B
Major D N Anderson, I M S
Major J H G Casserly, 120 Inf
Capt C W Baker, Mil, Accts Dept
Capt J C Russell, A D C to Lieut-Govr., Punjab
Capt T C Lethbridge, S T C
Lieut F James, 28 Lt Cav
Lieut W H Clark, 5th Cav
Commander C G Sinclair, R I M

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th October, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	20	12	20 a. m.	8	46
Teheran ...	20	12	40 p. m.	2	20
Suez.....	20	14	5 p. m.	0	41

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Aripse, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Communication with Rabat normal but telegrams for Magador are still subject to delay (11-10-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Mongtze and Manhao (11-10-11) also between Hankow and Wochand (12-10-11). Also within Indian frontier between Bhamo and Manyuer. (20-10-11.)

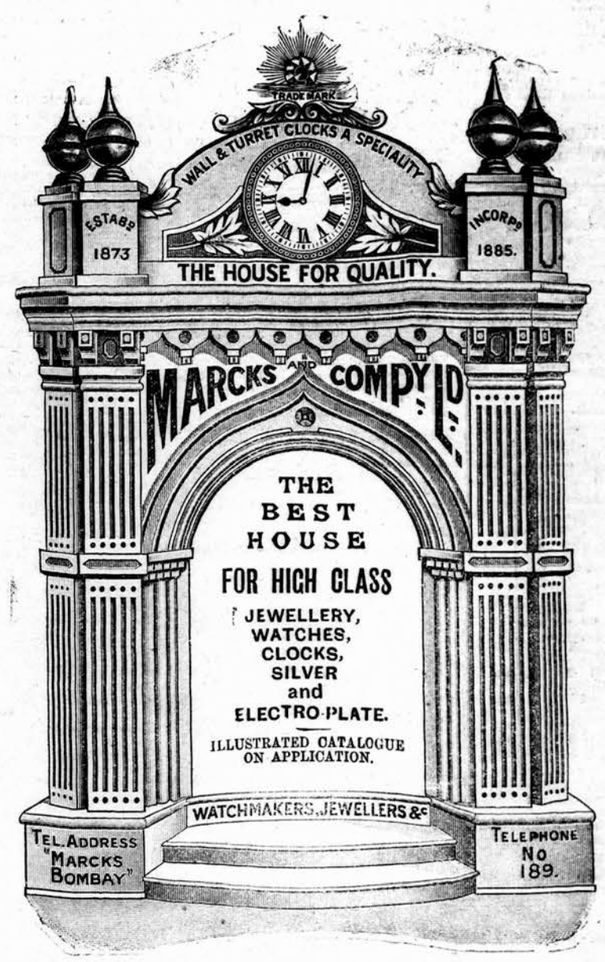
Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in Cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their codes, one at the telegraph office at Rome and the other at the office at Tripoli. (20-10-11).

Chinese administration notify that until further orders telegrams to Hupeh province including Hankow, Wuchang, Ichang, Hanyang etc. cannot be accepted. For all other places in China telegrams only accepted at sender's risk (18-10-11).

The above restriction applies to messages booked via Bhamo only

The first Parliamentary airman to pay a visit to his constituents by aeroplane is M. Reymond, senator of the Loire, who has become an expert Bleriot monoplanist.



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CLUB BLEND WHISKY
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Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
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CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/3, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

KESHRANJAN OIL
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KESHRANJAN OIL
THE IDEAL BRAIN TONIC.
This flower like sweet scented oil of high medicinal effect cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO &c., &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots. Re. 1 post free Rs. 1-5.

PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all forms of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever, Price per Box Rs. 1. Packing and postage As. 3.

BASAKARISHTA—as a sure remedy for coughs in general, asthma, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of the chest, wheezing, night sweats, &c., &c. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

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Govt. Medical Diploma-Holder,
M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch I. (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.
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'VANA' TONIC WINE
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Obtainable of all Pharmacists
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Every dose of 'VANA' helps to nourish and strengthen the debilitated system. It begins by enriching the blood, the very source of health, and thus every organ of the body is invigorated.
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TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM,
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TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER!
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS
MAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

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General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 19.] [BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	78 1-16	5-16	
3 do. Rentes	...	94		1-4
1-2 do. Sterling Loan	...	93 1-4	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	...	63 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	...	24 7-8	3-8	
do. 2 months' hence	...	25	3-8	
Bar Silver in New York	...	54	7-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25-17	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin	...	20-51		unchgd
do. do. New York	...	4·86 3-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	...	4 p. c.		since
do. Short London Bills		21st Sept		
3 months' sight	...	3 3-4		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills				
6 months' sight	...	3 7-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4 1-3		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	4 1-2		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	...	1 5-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	...	2 1-3		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 31-32 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by speculative buying.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 30,000 at 1s 4 3-32d.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday evening.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£37,400,000	Dec.	£ 600,000
Public Deposits	...£ 6,700,000	Inc.	£ 380,000
Other Deposits	...£45,000,000	Dec.	£ 930,000
Government Securities	£14,100,000	Dec.	£ 510,000
Other Securities	...£28,200,000	Dec.	£ 100,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,100,000	Dec.	£ 300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ...Firm good business done.
Futures ... Quiet.
East Indian ... .
Manchester Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... 34,000 „
Mid. Americans ... 5·16 +09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...9 3-8+1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·01	4·95	4·96	4·93	5·00
+06	+06	+01	+ 7	+07
Mar.-Apr.	**April-May.**	**May-June.**		**June-July.**
5·02	5·04	5·06		5·08
+07	+07	+07		+07

New York Official noon call Dec. 9·21, March 9·24, New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 9·16 March 9·31.

NEW YORK—

Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	Bales. 71,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year	...	57,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	21,000
Exports to Continent	...	23,000
Spot Cotton—		9·35 unchgd
Futures—Month of Dec. 9·18+01		Advanced on favorable cables and declined on bear pressure and liquidation.
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·17+01		

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 3-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of	... 9·12 unchgd
Do. do	... 9·27 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	...	... d 4 7-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	...	... d 4 9-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	...	... d 4 11 16
Good Bhownagger	...	... d 4 13-16
F. G. Bhownagger	...	... d 4 15-16
Fine Bhownagger	...	... d 5 1-16
Good Oomras M. G.	...	... d 4 14-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	...	... d 5
Good Broach	...	... d 5
F. G. Broach	...	... d 4 19-32
Fine Broach	...	... d 5 5-16
Good Khandeish	...	... d 4 11 16
F. G. Khandeish	...	... d 4 13-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...36 7-8+3-8
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 36 1-1
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... No sellers.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs. ... 33 1-2+1-4
Do. Months— ...Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ...36 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
South Australian ...36 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
Victorian ...36 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Yellow Gunseed, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 53 3-4+1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 49 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship 74 1-4+3-4
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports - Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... Unchgd.
Do. Months—Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 15 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 6—Oct.-Nov.—Sellers—Firm.

METALS—
Copper Standard ... £67 1-4
Yellow Metal ... d 6 1-8
Standard Copper G M B ... £55 11-16

ARRIVALS—
"Hindoo."
SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...20 5 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Opened steady closed quieter.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Nothing whatever doing.
German Beet-root 88 p. c. 17 4 3d.—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.
Tone—Steady.
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ...22 9—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Still nothing doing.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...17-3—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Nov.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Nothing doing, and prices nominally unchanged in the absence of business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [20th Oct. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
13 Boxes Bulns	6,2?,760	Rs. London	National Bank
Sovereigns ..	71,250	do	do
10 Boxes Sovs.	7,50,000	do	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Sovs ...	37,500	do	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Bulns	57,900	do	do
1 Box Sovs ...	75,000	do	Hongkong Bank
123 Bar Silvers.	2,.5,000	do	Sasso-Asiatic Bank
1 Box Bulns ...	76,830	do	Comptoir National

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th Oct., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	10	10,862
B B and C I Railway ...	16	19,070

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
The following are the Presidency Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay rate since 19th Oct. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bengal „ „ 28th Sept. 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras „ „ 6th July 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d, T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. Demand and 1s 4 9-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little inquiry for remittance and Private bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady. The Banks are now closed for the Dewali holidays and will reopen on Wednesday morning.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. to end Feb.
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...134
Shanghai „	...178 1-4
Japan „	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
Rates opened at 95 1-8 for Cash and 95 1-16 for the Settlement and close as under.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 3 0
1st Settlement	... Rs. 95 1 0
2nd Settlement	... Rs. 94 14 0

BULLION:—
The London market for Bar Silver closed 3-8 higher for ready and forward at 24 7-8 and 25 respectively. New York was 7-8 up at 54. The local market opened firmer and a moderate business has been done. Rates close as under. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian „ „ ...	„ 24 0 0
Sovereigns „ „ ...	„ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	„ 62 13 0
„ 1st Settlement ...	„ 62 14 0
„ 2nd „ ...	„ 63 1 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 55·80 lakhs were allotted at 1s 4 1-16d and 4·20 lakhs T. T. at 1s 4 3-32d tenderers receiving 34 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is reduced to 50 lakhs.
The steamer which left London on the 30th September and arrived to-day with the mail of the 7th October brings £60,000 bar gold £210,000 silver and £60,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	28,70,000
Bombay	... „	4,50,000
Madras	... „	10,70,000
Total...	... „	43,90,000

The steamer which left London on the 7th October and comes with the mail of the 14th October brings £100,000 bar gold and £230,000 silver for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...Rs.	33,10,000
Bombay	... „	9,50,000
Madras	... „	12,60,000
Total...	... „	54,90,000

The steamer which left London on the 14th October and comes with the mail of the 21st October brings £90,000 bar gold, £270,000 silver and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...Rs.	37,90,000
Bombay	... „	6,70,000
Madras	... „	11,90,000
Total...	... „	53,50,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	4,76,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	39,51,000
Sundries ...	52,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	3,19,000
Other Authorised Securities ...	.....	25,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	.....	71,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	6,65,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	20,18,000	.....
Bullion ...	.....	51,000
Balance with other Banks.	1,97,000	.....
Sundries ...	28,000	.....
Cash ...	.....	40,95,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911.	Bales. 1910.	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week	5,103	6,297	— 1,194
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 19th Oct.	17,478	12,138	+ 5,295
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	4,170	31,333	— 27,163
China ...			
Japan ...	3,869	422	+ 3,447
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	8,039	31,755	— 23,716
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 19th Oct.			
Europe ...	4,692	38,294	— 33,602
China ...	.....	.....	.....
Japan ...	3,497	2,376	+ 1,121
Coast Ports ...	853	279	+ 574
Total...	9,042	40,948	— 31,906
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	471	60	+ 411
China ...			
Japan ...	Nil.	1,200	— 1,200
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st to 7th October 535 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th June 1911—8,578 bales.

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	...	3	.....
Central India	...	6	34
Barsee and Nagur ...	...	338	.....
Berar	119	251	125
Central Provinces ...	...	215	644
Total Oomras ...	119	813	803
Dholleras	438	1,209	1,321
Broach	.....	.....	67
Compta and Dharwar.	1,170	4,388	3,783
Westerns	134	1,787	359
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	1,607	2,912	5,492
Bengals, (Bajputana) ...	...	49	216
Sind	1,051	1,233	.....
Persian	11	84	38
American	.....	270	.....
Egyptian	48	48	99
Other sorts	525	4,655	.....
Total ...	5,103	17,478	12,183

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1911.	250,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 19th Oct., 1911	17,478
	267,478
Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 19th Oct. 1911	9,042
	258,436
Afloat	471
	257,965
Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	52,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 20th Oct 1911	205,965
Difference since last week... ...	— 19,270

Toria seed in the Punjab has been sown very largely and if winter rains set in early there should be a bumper crop. The Cawnpore side is so far excellent but in Gujerat prospects are poor.
We Quote :—
Brown Cawnpore Ready.....8-3 B.T
Yellow Gujerat.....9-4
Cawnpore or Delhi Apl.-May.....8-5 R.T.

WHEAT:—
Since the cessation of rains arrivals are increasing up-country and business with Europe has been resumed on large lines. There is a good undertone and prices are likely to be maintained for the present.
We quote :—
White Pessi ... ...Rs. 5 1 6 Ready R.T
White Delhi ... „ 5 7 6 Ap.-May „
White Karachi Bungla „ 5 2 0 Oct.-Nov. „

POPPYSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady and closing rates are as under.
We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 10 0 B.T.
Forward ... ... „ 11 5 6 R.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Native opinion is bullish. The market keeps very steady with a moderate business doing.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... ...Rs. 57 8 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 49 8 0
Red Jubbulpore ... ... „ 52 8 0

CASTORSEED :—
A steady market. Fair inquiry.
We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 7 7 0 R.T.
Forward ... ... „ 7 5 0 „

COTTONSEED :—
Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 26 8 0

LOCAL YARNS.

There has been some falling off in the heavy sales reported last week, and a moderate business has been done in a steady market chiefly in 10s and 12s.
Weekly sales from Shanghai 4,500 bales.
Unsold stock at Shanghai 20,000 bales.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	5,103	bales
Wheat	81,619	owts.
Linseed	9,172	„
Rapeseed	3,069	„
Gingellyseed	12,629	„
Poppyseed	2,172	„
Groundnuts	5,537	„
Castorseed	39,172	„
Rice	22,340	„
Myrabollams	3,306	„
Cottonseed	26,617	„
Mowrasseed	7,350	„
Gram	18,157	„
Joowar	32,018	„
Maize	1,252	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.—The market continues quiet with very little doing.
GREY GOODS.—The market continues quiet. The Divali festival began yesterday, and will continue until Monday next. It is to be hoped that the Commercial New Year will bring with it an improved demand.
PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is extremely quiet. Business at present prices is impracticable owing to the position of cotton.
TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The home markets are quiet and unchanged. There is no demand here.
TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market here is unchanged. In spite of the decline in cotton, the home market is steady to firm.
DHOOTIES.—In the Bombay market there is nothing doing. The home market is quiet.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home Market has been slightly firmer during the week, but this has not affected our market in the least Rupee rates barely cover £65·10 and £56. The demand does not show any improvement yet.

PETROLEUM.

			per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	„	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	„	5 13 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	„	4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	„	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	„	4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	„	4 8 2
White Camellia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins „	3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		„	3 10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		„	3 0 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins125°		„	3 10 0

Market strong.
The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins ...	4 3 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3 9 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3 1 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is rising and prices have advanced in most cases during this week, in expectation of better prospects for the mill industry in the future. Bank of Bombay shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,765; Bank of Indias are unchanged at Rs. 68; Bank of Bengal at Rs. 1,665; Bank of Burmahs are quiet at Rs. 130; Bank of Baroda shares have changed hands at Rs. 70; Bombay Merchants Bank shares at Rs. 9; Eastern Bank shares are steady at Rs. 79 to 80; Press shares are steady Indian cotton at Rs. 140; New Berars at Rs. 545; New Mofussils at Rs. 855. In mill companies Ahmedabad advanced have improved to Rs. 600; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company shares are steady at Rs. 220; Bombay United Mill shares at Rs. 340; Central Indias have kept steady at and about Rs. 1,920; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,175; Connaughts have changed hands at Rs. 230; Crescents are steady at Rs. 81 1-4; Davids after touching Rs. 410 have closed at Rs. 405 1-4; Empress Mill shares are steady at Rs. 225; Edward Sassoon Mill shares at Rs. 215; Fazulbhoy Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 247 1-2; Framjee Petits are at and about Rs. 1,400; Finlay Mills have ruled at and about Rs. 280; Howard and Bullough have advanced to Rs. 475; Imperials have been put through at Rs. 143 1-4; James Greaves Mill at Rs. 300; Jamsheds at Rs. 167 1-4; Khattau Makanji shares are steady at Rs. 835; Kohinoors at Rs. 735; Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,435; Manekji Petits have jumped up to Rs. 2,650; Morarjees are steady at Rs. 2,875; New Great Eastern are unchanged at Rs. 190; New City of Bombay at Rs. 785; Phœnix are steady at Rs. 95; Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company shares are steady at Rs. 825; Standards have advanced to Rs. 1,050; Swan mill shares are steady at Rs. 230; Swadeshi at Rs. 1,255. In miscellaneous companies, Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 90; Bombay Burma Trading Company are quiet at Rs. 567 1-2; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 146; and Preference shares at Rs. 173; Bombay Steam Navigation Company Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 295; Marcks are unchanged at Rs. 100; Phillips are quiet at Rs. 35; Port Canning and Land Imperial Company shares are steady at Rs. 770; Shivrajpurs at Rs. 16 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Company Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 67; Preference shares have unchanged hands at Rs. 166; and Deferred shares are quiet at Rs. 119. Treachers have declined to Rs. 505. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej Railway old shares are at Rs. 642 1-2; New shares at Rs. 612 1-2, Amritsar Pattis have changed hands at Rs. 126; Ahmedabad Dholkas are at Rs. 125; Tapty Valley Railway shares at Rs. 500; Central Provinces at Rs. 34, and Guzerat Railway at Rs. 29 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

Seventy vessels are being built in the Tyne yards and the output for the year is expected to create a record.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1765
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	1665
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1600
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 „	130
Bank of Bangoon	100		6 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld.	50	10	5 „	10½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	9
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£10	£4	...	79
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 „	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Broul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
For...	475	475	22½	1230
God.. ery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty	500	500	40	620
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hinglee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co.	1000	1000	7	700
Khanagum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	280
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	855
New Berar...	500	500	40	545
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	700
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	700
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Velkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	50	620
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	yr. 10	630
Alliance	1000	1000	...	65
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	130
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	225
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15	580
Bombay United	250	250	Nil	340
Century	100	100	3	252½
Jeneral India	500	500	70	1905
Jhina	1000	1000	...	700
Ohho Silk	500	500	30	440
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1175
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	500
Connaught	800	800	...	230
Coorla	1000	1000	yr. 20	525
Crescent	100	100	4	81½
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1005
Crown	500	500	20	500
David	250	250	10	405
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	605
Empress	500	500	...	270
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	nil	215
Fazulbhoy	250	250	...	250
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1400
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	280
Gold Mohur	500	500	yr. 28	200
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	490
Howard and Bullough	500	500	15	475
Hyderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	1424
Indian Mfg.	1000	1000	...	300
Indo-China Mfg.	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves	500	500	...	300
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	5	170
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	300
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	225
Khandesh	1000	610	25	800
Khatau Makonjee	1000	1000	45	835
Kohinoor	500	500	15	725
Leopold	100	100	...	68
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1435
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2660
Manekji Petit	1000	1000	80	2645
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2875
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	80
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	199½
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	785
Phœnix	100	100	6	95
Presidency	1000	1000	...	350
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	505
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	825
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	530
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4300
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	130
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1050
Sun	250	250	nil	90
Swan	250	250	10	230
Swadesh	500	500	25	1255
Textile	500	500	20	960
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	500	nil	505
Do. P.	500	500	nil	627
Western India	1000	1000	25	390

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Ch. Ashdown & Co.	100	100	6 p.c.	237
All India Ut. Co. Ld.	100	20	5 „	15½
Bamankna	10	10	...	5½
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	23
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	90½
Baroda Tram. Co.	100	100	4 p.c.	55
Bombay Burmah T Corpn.	125	125	15 p.c.	537½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld.	£10	£10	Nil.	146
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	173
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	2 p.c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	835
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p.c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.	250	250	7-8	287½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	295
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	10	10	3½	230½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	114
Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	25 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	5 p.c.	205
Josts Fans Supply Co.	100	50	7 yr.	50
Kompani Co.	200	175	12½ „	168
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	115
Maroks and Co	100	100	8	100 xd
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	84 xd
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	18½ yr.	265
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.	40	40	10 p.c.	35
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	770
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	16½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	5	95 xd
Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. O.	75	35	...	66½
Tata Iron Steel Co. D.	30	30	...	119
Tata Iron Steel Co. P.	150	130	...	166
Thacker and Co.	50	50	25 p.c.	228
Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1½	55
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 30	505

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	614½
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	128
Sindh Light Railways Ld. (Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder)	100	100	6 „	135
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	133
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	00	530	4½ „	500
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	125
Central Provinces	25		4 „	34
Guzrat Railway	25		4 „	29½

Interest at 4 per cent. payable while line under construction. Interest has been paid upto 30th June 1911.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 30th September.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate cargs. for week ending 30th Sept. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry. including I. M. Ry. System	2791·24	1078100	12384484	13462584
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·66	40200	411217	451417
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	7100	26951	34051
Total	2957·29	1125400	12822652	13948052
Earningge for corresp'g 7 days ending 30th Sept. 1910

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

CANADA AND HER VICEROY.

The Duke of Connaught sails for Canada to-day and his welcome is assured among those to whom he will represent for the next few years the King's person and authority. The great outburst of Imperial consciousness which has just swept through the Dominion will lend a deeper interest to the Viceroyalty of a member of the Royal Family. The Monarchy belongs to the whole Empire, and in the future probably we shall not be allowed so predominant a share of its personal associations. Canada will appreciate her new Governor-General, however; not merely for his lineage, but for qualities which have been matured and "weathered" by a long experience of public life. She will find the Duke of Connaught a thorough man of affairs, not only filling a great office with tact and dignity, but responsive to every public interest and imbued in the fullest degree with that sense of duty and self-abnegation which has become the badge and tradition of his House. Canada is opening a new chapter of history, and with her new Viceroy she will pursue it under the fairest omens.

THE PORTUGUESE PUZZLE.

Royalist versions of the position in the North of Portugal disseminated via Spain, represent the Monarchists as triumphantly marching upon Oporto, which is about to be declared the capital of the Monarchy. It must be remarked, however, that Oporto seems to be quite unconvinced of its impending destiny. The "Times" correspondent there describes the Republican anniversary rejoicings as having been carried out with great enthusiasm. Much depends, no doubt, on the organized strength and equipment of the invading force. A mob of peasants will count for little, if there is no strong stiffening of disciplined men. Meanwhile, the intimation has come from King Manuel which was to be expected. He has come to town one is informed, in accordance with arrangements made without reference to recent happenings in Portugal, and he knows nothing of what is going on except what he reads in the newspapers. It is clearly understood, of course in King Manuel's circle that this country has recognised the Portuguese Republic and that England could not be made the headquarters for a revolutionary plot of any kind.

STOPPED.

The injunction granted by Mr. Justice Lush has "stopped the fight," as far as Earl's Court is concerned, without pronouncing upon any of those public or pseudo-moral issues which have inspired hostile agitation. The judge expressly disclaimed any censure upon the character of the proceedings. The point before him was not whether the contest was a respectable or a disreputable affair, but simply whether it would endanger the licence and damage the freeholders' interests. In view of the affidavits, he had little difficulty in finding that such a danger existed; and, whatever comes of the "breach of the peace" theory, which is still "sub judice" in another place, the fight would now be a contempt of court if it were to be held in the place originally designated. By a very simple process of inference it would seem that, while technically confined to Earl's Court, the injunction has in reality disposed of the contest altogether. If it endangers the licence of one place it envolves the same risks presumably upon another; so that, if one reads the situation aright, the promoters will be unable to secure any arena where the "gate" would be sufficient to recoup them for the purse offered. With the handicap of this fixture out of the way, the true friends of boxing will be in a better position to defend that admirable sport against the attacks of a bogus and self-advertising "morality."

THOROUGHLY "RECOGNISED."

The A. S. R. S. Executive has managed to "fill the cup" of humiliation very completely in the course of its Irish foray. After proclaiming a general strike on the ground that the men's determination left in no alternative, it has seen the movement collapse because the workers refused to obey the order. And having based this whole disturbance upon the duty of assisting the timber trade strikers, they now find that the surrender of the latter deprives them even of that flimsy pretext. "We never asked the railway men to come to our assistance," says the leader of the timber workers. The A. S. R. S. delegates are probably puzzled by this time to advance any excuse for their presence in Ireland beyond their own ambition to tyrannise over the Irish public and obtain an advertisement for their own authority. They have certainly given an exhibition of their own disposition and methods which will not be forgotten in a hurry, and their cynical and unscrupulous attempt to trade upon the sufferings of the community will ensure their being "recognised" in future in their true character.

BOOKS IN EXCELSIS.

Even the good Bishop Heber, who set up a library at each of his domiciles, and the late Mark Pattison, who said no library under ten thousand volumes deserved the title, would have touched their hats at the Huth Library, now under process of dispersal. We were all put into a state of awe when its vast catalogue appeared thirty years ago, and the dimensions of the auctioneers' catalogues, section by section, with their lovely colour facsimiles, in no way disappoint one. They show more than ever what "flair" these two brothers possessed in the amassing of rare and perfect things—from a blue hawthorn-jar to an old Italian master, or from some carven object of what somebody called "bigotry and virtue" to a first folio in spotless preservation. There are forty-two lots of Shakespeare folios and quartos alone in the section now before the market, and there is hardly any record of such a regiment of treasures at a single sale. The early Bibles again are a hundred in number, and include all the most important in the annals of English printing, from Tyndale to the "Great" Bible of 1539. With the same reverential whisper one turns over the Huth copy of the chief folio edition of St. Augustine's "City of God," rising like a cathedral out of a colony of secular treasures, from twenty early Æsops to an incomparable series of block-books and a series of manuscripts and charters bearing closely on English history and philanthropy. One almost feels that before a sale like this one might raise Elia's notion of grace before Milton, and suggest to Mr. Hodge that the proceedings began with a few minutes of silent contemplation.

A GAP IN THE CRIMINAL CODE.

Yesterday's decision in the Court of Criminal Appeal is important from many points of view. It not only marks a stage in the development of a new institution, seeing that this is the first time it has quashed a conviction for murder; but it admits the commission of a serious mistake from the Bench, and there can hardly be a higher ethical victory in a strict justiciary code like ours. Whether the man now released was guilty or not of the murder laid down in the charge cannot now be established, and there must be new legislation before the Court obtains power to order a new trial in cases like this—a point which Mr. Justice Darling sufficiently brought home in the remarks which concluded his judgment. If its end is unconventional the case is familiar enough in character. The slums of Clerkenwell, where the crime occurred, were painted for us by a master hand when the late George Gissing wrote. "The Nether World" nearly thirty years ago. In quarters like these, where all the human faculties seem arraigned against law and order, extraordinary difficulties must attach to the elucidation of right and wrong, especially in a complicated issue of jealousy and murder. But the man Ellsom was convicted on the evidence of an accessory who lacked substantial corroboration, and this was held to have been supplied by this witness's first statement to the police, Mr. Justice Avory wrongly assumed that this earlier statement had been put in, and that it tallied with the same man's testimony in the witness-box. So far as this assumption influenced the minds of the jury it was a fatal flaw in the conduct of the case, and legal reformers ought not to rest until they carry the affair to its moral and logical sequence, by securing powers for the Court in all such cases to order a new trial.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.

There is not even the old difficulty about definitions in settling the question of priority among the great war correspondents—that dynasty of energy and enterprise which was for so long, and still is in many respects, the exclusive province of the English Press. This morning a contributor to the "Morning Post" gives us the absorbing story of Charles Lewis Gruneisen, who preceded the late George Meredith by thirty years in furnishing its columns with vivid and well informed letters from the seat of a European war. It is clear that his services in this capacity began long before the Crimea, for he went through the troublous time of the Carlist war in 1837, and having received from Don Carlos the Cross of Charles III., he was honoured on his return with a personal interview with the Iron Duke, in which he doubtless revived Wellington's Peninsular memories with many a "modern instance,"

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Eczema or Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London E.C.